



Leader poised to take historic step for Muslim women

Bhutto claims triumph in Pakistan poll

● Miss Benazir Bhutto has claimed the right to form the next Pakistan Government after her party's election success

● Miss Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party won the most seats, but failed to win an absolute assembly majority

● A counter-claim was made almost simultaneously by her main rival, Chief Minister Nawaz Sharif of Punjab

● If confirmed as Prime Minister of a coalition government, she will be the first woman to lead a Muslim country

From Anatol Lieven, Lahore

Miss Benazir Bhutto and her Pakistan People's Party yesterday claimed victory in the country's general election on Wednesday and the right to form the next government.

The PPP took 92 constituencies, compared with 54 won by its main rival, the right-wing Islamic Democratic Alliance. However, Miss Bhutto's party failed to win an absolute majority in the National Assembly of 207 general and 30 reserved seats.

Her main rival for the post of Prime Minister, Mr Nawaz Sharif, the Chief Minister of Punjab, declared that he would be asking President

Ghulam Ishaq Khan to agree to the formation of an Alliance government, on the ground of a claim that the Islamic group held a majority in three of Pakistan's four provinces.

If Miss Bhutto becomes Prime Minister she will achieve a remarkable historic double in the modern Muslim world: the first woman leader of Pakistan and the first female leader of a Muslim country.

Mr Sharif was reported yesterday to have left Lahore

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for Islamabad to put his case to the President.

The election brought some notable upsets, with a number of senior figures in Pakistani politics losing their seats. Among the Alliance leadership, the former Prime Minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junjo, and the group's secretary, General Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, were defeated in Sind.

These setbacks leave Mr Sharif as the only Alliance leader left in the Assembly to head the opposition against the PPP.

And in a minor political incident, but important sociological landmark, the Pir Pagaro, an hereditary religious leader, feudal prince, and political kingmaker, who used to have the unquestioned devotion of tens of thousands of members of the Hur tribe, lost in the first election he has contested.

Independent observers are rejecting Mr Sharif's claim to establish an administration. In Baluchistan, the least-populated province, the Alliance has only two seats. The biggest local party is the Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam, a traditionally liberal Muslim element which has often lined up with the PPP.

In North West Frontier Province, the Alliance is the largest party, with eight seats, but the People's Party holds seven, while the Jamiat and Awami National Party (representing Pathan nationalism) have three apiece.

In Sind province, the Alliance failed to win a seat. The PPP took 31, sweeping the Sindhi-speaking areas (the Bhutto family are Sindhi aristocrats). Thirteen seats in Karachi and Hyderabad were taken by the Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM), a lower middle-class party, only three years old, which represents Urdu-speaking former immigrants from India. Two

seats in Sind went to independents.

Observers consider that the only way of maintaining peace between these the communities in Sind will be some sort of arrangement between the PPP and the MQM.

Should the Mohajirs join the Alliance in a national government from which Sindhis are excluded, the resulting Sindhi alienation could pose a threat to national unity.

But in the short term, the key to the shape of a government probably lies in Punjab, which has more than 60 per cent of Pakistan's population and 115 out of 207 Assembly seats. Here, the PPP won 52 seats and the Alliance 44.

However, the Alliance is also claiming the support of 12 independent MPs, a majority of whom are former Muslim League members disgruntled at not being given Alliance tickets. Five Punjab seats went to smaller parties.

The People's Party is alleging rigging in several Punjab constituencies, pointing to unexplained delays in announcing the results from relatively accessible areas.

In Miss Bhutto's constituency in Lahore, where her party won six out of nine seats, PPP officials claimed that 70 of their polling agents had been detained by police so the return from their stations could be falsified.

PPP sources claimed that the intention was to diminish the Bhuttos' prestige as leaders who can appeal to Punjabis as well as Sindhis — a theme during the elections and a vital point in the days to come.

Miss Bhutto and Begum Nasrat Bhutto, her mother, are the only politicians to win outside their home provinces. As well as taking seats in Larkana, their ancestral family area, by huge margins, Miss Bhutto also won in Lahore, while her mother won a seat in the mountainous northern region of Chitral. Mr Sharif also contested five constituencies, and won three, but these were all in his native Punjab.

All eyes are now on the provincial assembly elections tomorrow, and especially those in Punjab. If the Alliance can win these and retain its control of the Punjab government, it may be able to prevent a PPP national administration coming to power in Islamabad, or could certainly make its life impossible thereafter.

PPP sympathizers say that they do not expect overt rigging, as this would lead to violence, which they do not consider would be in the Alliance's interest.

Mr Sharif said last night that he was deeply disturbed by the decision to sell the map. The move would create a dangerous precedent for impoverished English cathedrals that could lead to the departure of many irreplaceable works.

"When I heard that the map was going to be sold, I was astonished," Sir Roy, who lives seven miles from Hereford, said.

"It is what people come to Hereford Cathedral to see. I feel particularly upset because between 1979 and 1980 I

raised £45,000 to create a cathedral treasury in the crypt so that plate could be displayed to the public there.

"It seems as if all I have done is create a series of showcases for them to display what they are going to sell next."

He hoped the map would be bought by the Government and sent back to the cathedral. Quick offers, page 3

Details, page 25



Miss Benazir Bhutto, at her home in Larkana, listening pensively yesterday to returns in the Pakistan election.

Defence costs battle reopened

By Martin Fletcher and Michael Evans

The long-running battle between the Ministry of Defence and the Commons Public Accounts Committee over management of the £8 billion Services equipment budget erupted again yesterday with the publication of another critical report.

The all-party committee of MPs demanded a sharp improvement in the ministry's control of important defence projects. The report was the latest in a series of damning indictments by the Commons public accounts and defence committees of the ministry's handling of multi-million pound equipment programmes.

However, Ministry of De-

fence sources last night accused the MPs of refusing to accept evidence which had been given to them during the committee hearings.

The public accounts committee focussed on two RAF projects: Foxhunter radar built by GEC Marconi for the Tornado F2 air defence aircraft and the Alarm anti-radiation missile developed by British Aerospace for the Tornado GR1 strike aircraft.

Both projects have been at the centre of the battle between the ministry and the select committees because of considerable cost overruns and delays in delivery times.

Earlier this year the ministry admitted that nearly half

the £8 billion procurement budget was consumed by "unforeseen costs".

The Public Accounts Committee report recalled that GEC Marconi had planned to deliver the first Foxhunter radar to the RAF in January 1983 and to complete delivery by mid-1987. But initial delivery did not begin until March 1985 and final delivery was now forecast for 1991, at a total cost of £800 million at September 1987 prices.

The committee said that development costs had risen by an estimated 63.5 per cent. The MPs also said that the shortage of radars meant an increasing number of new Tornados had to be stored.

But last night ministry sources angrily denied that the Tornados were being held in store because of a lack of Foxhunter radars. They said ministry officials had explained that Tornados had to be kept in "strategic reserve." When the planes were in store they did not need radar.

A high technology Royal Navy sea mine project which involved collaboration with the United States has been scrapped by the Government at a loss of £3 million after the Ministry of Defence decided it would not be cost-effective.

Public Accounts Committee: Ministry of Defence: Major Defence Projects. (Stationary Office, £7.00).

Strong resigns over Mappa Mundi sale

By Howard Foster

Sir Roy Strong, the former director of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the National Portrait Gallery, is to resign today from the Hereford Cathedral Appeal Committee in protest against the sale of the Mappa Mundi, the cathedral's celebrated medieval map of the world.

Sir Roy said last night that he was deeply disturbed by the decision to sell the map. The move would create a dangerous precedent for impoverished English cathedrals that could lead to the departure of many irreplaceable works.

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Details, page 25



Sir Roy: astonished by the cathedral's decision to sell

Collins rebuffs NI bid

William Collins, the Scottish publisher, yesterday rejected a £293 million bid from News International, the newspaper group.

Mr Ian Chapman, the Collins chairman, said the company "emphatically" rejected the "unwelcome" offer and would vigorously contest it.

News International, whose managing director, Mr Rupert Murdoch, sits on the Collins board, already owns 41.7 per cent of the Collins voting rights.

Collins' ordinary shares immediately leapt 137p and closed at 685p, up 142p on the day and 45p above the News International offer of 640p a share. Its imprints include Flamingo, Fontana, Gem and Collins-Longmans. It has operations in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa, as well as in the US.

Details, page 25

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Excellence with economy

Jobless figures fall again

Unemployment figures fell heavily last month - to the lowest level since 1980 - but the row over how the figures are compiled was stepped up.

With 18-year-olds excluded for the first time, the fall in unemployment was 192,111, but seasonally adjusted the drop was only 32,000, to 2.16 million.

Earnings stabilized in September with an underlying rise of 94 per cent. Productivity growth in manufacturing rose from 6.8 per cent to 7.7 per cent.

Unit labour costs showed a smaller increase than in recent months, 0.5 per cent above the level of a year earlier.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Employment Secretary, said that job vacancies remained at very high levels, giving every reason for unemployment to continue to fall.

But Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's employment spokesman, said the figures marked "the most decisive break with reality we have yet seen by a Government which has made wishful thinking on unemployment a statistical art."

He said that vacancies were in fact dropping across the country. "This month's cut in available jobs is more than twice as high as it was a month ago."

More worrying, though is the fact that manufacturing jobs have fallen by 19,000, the biggest fall in employment for 18 months.

700,000 vacancies, page 25

Telecom joy

British Telecom shares rose 7p after interim pre-tax profits rose 9.2 per cent to £1.24 billion and the dividend was increased to 4.25p. Page 25

Robson's call

Bobby Robson, the beleaguered England football manager, has asked the Football Association to re-establish the nation's B team. Page 44

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NEWS ROUNDUP

IRA trio inquest to stay adjourned

The inquest on three unarmed IRA men shot dead six years ago by an undercover police unit seems likely to remain adjourned for days while a High Court judge in Belfast considers an application for a judicial review of the coroner's handling of the hearing.

Mr Justice Carswell yesterday asked for the inquest to remain adjourned until he has heard the case for compelling the three officers responsible for the shootings to give evidence in person rather than by sworn statements not open to cross-examination.

He made the request after adjourning his own court until Monday to give counsel for one of the families time to prepare the application for a judicial review. "I would encourage the coroner to continue to adjourn until this matter has been dealt with", Mr Justice Carswell said. Last night, Mr James Elliot, the coroner, who was present at the High Court, decided not to recall the inquest until a ruling on the review.

Hospital fire kills two

A patient who lit a cigarette in bed in the middle of the night is believed to have started a fire at a mental hospital in north London yesterday in which two men died. More than 120 patients were moved from a wing at the Friern Barnet Hospital as the fire destroyed a male psychiatric ward. Staff moved all but four men: two died, one was injured and another crawled to safety before firemen arrived. Records were destroyed but the hospital's secure unit was untouched.

New motorcycle test

Motorcyclists will from next autumn undergo a more demanding test before qualifying for a driving licence. Mr Peter Bottomley, minister for roads and safety, announced yesterday. Examiners, who at present stand on the pavement and watch the candidate, will now ride a motorcycle or drive behind the rider being tested. Mr Bottomley told a conference of motorcycle retailers: "We must increase the number of new riders taking training now".

Interview cut short

A Northern Ireland BBC Radio interview with a Unionist politician was cut short yesterday after fears that the item might breach the Government's ban on broadcasting material supporting terrorist linked organizations. Mr Barry Cowan, the presenter of Radio Ulster's Talkback programme, interrupted Mr Ivan Foster, a senior member of the Democratic Unionist Party, because he feared the interview could turn into an illegal broadcast. Mr Foster had started to talk about Loyalists taking up arms.

Pet birds cancer link

People who keep budgerigars and other pet birds in their homes could be almost seven times more likely to develop lung cancer, according to research published yesterday. Doctors in Holland suggest, in an article in the *British Medical Journal*, that inhaling dust particles and allergens from the birds can trigger a series of changes in the lungs that leads to the disease. They found that birdkeeping, smoking, and a low intake of Vitamin C were "significantly and independently" related to lung cancer.

Drink offences up

The number of people found guilty of or cautioned for drunkenness rose by 22 per cent in England and Wales last year. Most of the increase — from 68,000 to 83,000 — is due to a 50 per cent rise in London, where drunken people are arrested before they can commit more serious offences. Last year, 920 people were found guilty of being drunk in, or when entering, a sports ground. In 1986 the total was 490. *Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Offences of Drunkenness, England and Wales 1987*. (Statistics Department, Home Office, Lunar House, Croydon, Surrey CR9 9YD. £2.50).

Legal delays deplored

A High Court judge yesterday strongly criticized the administration of the legal aid scheme. Mr Justice Drake said there was a "quite deplorable state of affairs" resulting in considerable delays in dealing with applications for legal aid.

The delays affected not only "individual litigants but also mean that some cases are not ready for trial when listed", he said. "This in turn disrupts the lists and in that way has a knock-on effect on all other litigants waiting for their case to be heard."

The judge said that the legal aid headquarters "do not have sufficient staff to deal with telephone inquiries and lack the resources to employ such staff". Doors were kept locked "to prevent any callers making inquiries".

Policy on nitrates in water naive, says scientist

By John Young

Attempts to reduce the nitrate level in supplies of drinking water by restricting the use of chemical fertilizers are almost certainly doomed to failure, according to a leading Government scientist.

Professor Kenneth Trebharne, director of research at the Institute of Arable Crops Research in Rothamsted, Hertfordshire, claimed yesterday that the only way the Government could hope to reduce nitrates to within the EEC maximum of 50 parts per million would be to pay the water authorities to install expensive treatment plants.

The belief that the problem could be solved by declaring so-called environmental protection zones, within which farmers would be required to adopt less intensive

People seriously concerned about nitrates would be well advised to reconsider their intake of certain allegedly nutritious vegetables, such as lettuce and celery, for an ordinary lettuce naturally contains about the same amount of nitrate as 10 litres of drinking water, whether it is grown in chemically-treated soil or by organic methods.

farming practices, was naive. It ignored the fact that nitrates could take up to 40 years or more to leach through the soil.

The effect of stopping fertilizer applications now was unlikely to be seen until well into the next century.

Nitrogen fertilizers were not the only culprit or even the main one. Nitrogen occurred naturally in soil

and oxidized into nitrates on exposure to air, many of the relatively high levels found today were a direct result of the ploughing of grassland during and after the Second World War.

Professor Trebharne said it was equally misleading to claim that a return to organic farming, using natural rather than chemical fertilizers, would improve the situation.

Nitrogen was the most important fertilizer required for plant growth, and just as much was contained in farmyard manure as in an equivalent dose of chemical products.

Experiments at Rothamsted had shown that farmyard manure contained considerably more nitrogen liable to be washed out in the form of nitrates than did chemical

fertilizers. "Organic" plots therefore constituted the greater risk.

Many scientists are surprised at the Government's belief that it can adopt instant legislative "measures" to reduce nitrates, when they have been warning successive governments for many years that the problem was increasing.

Indeed, Professor Trebharne is highly dubious about the effectiveness of water protection zones. To require farmers on some of the most productive arable land in Britain to cease growing crops, and to convert it to grassland, would have a devastating effect on the value of their holdings while being of questionable benefit.

He said that land surrounding the most vulnerable catchment areas would need to continue to be managed and not left derelict. However, to use it to graze livestock would increase, rather than diminish, the amount of nitrogen applied to the soil through manure.

Critics of the proposals recognize the dilemma faced by the Government and the water authorities in being forced to comply with what are seen as arbitrarily low nitrate restrictions demanded by the EEC, whose levels are only half those recommended by the World Health Organization.

The risks to human health are far from established; the incidence of stomach cancer, itself a relatively rare disease in Britain, is lower in eastern England where nitrate levels in water supplies are high than in the west where such levels are much lower.

Labour goes all out to capture the women's vote

By Richard Ford, Political Correspondent

The Shadow Cabinet yesterday adopted a three-year strategy aimed at cutting support for Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Conservatives among women voters.

Labour will give greater priority to issues of family life while attempting to change the perception of the movement as being male-dominated.

The Labour Party will emphasize that its Shadow Cabinet members are mainly family men with young children and emphasis is to be given to policies affecting children's rights, child care and the problems facing women workers.

Each Shadow Cabinet member will give greater priority to the women's perspective on political issues and the party's polling strategists intend to target women aged between 35 and 45 and over 55, where Labour needs to achieve greater support.

Although Miss Jo Richardson, shadow minister for women's affairs, is the only woman in the Shadow Cabinet, the party is to give a higher profile to other women members of shadow teams.

Mr Neil Kinnock has already promoted several of the women backbenchers and several are expected to achieve greater national exposure during the forthcoming parliamentary session in dealing with opposition to such issues as water privatization.

Mr Kinnock said: "I think the fact that Mrs Thatcher has been for all these years leader of the Conservative Party and Prime Minister has obscured what would otherwise be a strong impression of a male-dominated Conservative Party."

"I have no doubt at some

Woman held by ANC is freed



By Mark Souster

Miss Elizabeth Forsyth, the British-born journalist trapped in Angola for six months, with her father, Peter, after she returned to Britain yesterday. Miss Forsyth, aged 27, sought sanctuary in the British Embassy in Luanda in May, claiming she had been held and tortured by the African National Congress which

had accused her of spying for South Africa.

At Heathrow airport, after an overnight flight from Angola, Miss Forsyth refused to talk about her experiences or comment on the spying allegations.

But Mr Forsyth, who had flown from the family home in Pretoria to meet his daughter, described the allegations as "horse feathers... that is a polite way of saying rubbish."

The Angolan authorities had refused to grant Miss Forsyth an exit visa but finally bowed to pressure from the British Government after a visit to Angola by Mrs Linda Chalker, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was threatened.

Gatwick to call in the stress experts

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Air travellers faced with long delays at Gatwick airport next summer will be able to call on the services of a "stress counsellor" to help them to cope with the frustrations of spending hours in overcrowded terminals.

The counselling service is part of a contingency plan being drawn up by the airport to tackle any repeat of last summer's peak when thousands of passengers had to spend hours at the airport waiting for their flights to be given air traffic control clearance.

Gatwick airport officials and local authorities have agreed to make play groups available to take small children; prepare community halls and hotels near by to house people stranded overnight; and arrange for stand by local entertainers to come in at a moment's notice.

Dozens more police, if necessary, will be provided to cope with trouble-makers. Every available marquee, collapsible chair and trestle table in the area will be reserved. Local catering firms will be asked to give priority to providing additional meals for delayed passengers.

A hot line will be opened to local social services so that stress experts can be drafted in if passengers begin to show signs of emotional or psychological distress.

Senior managers from Gatwick have been called to an emergency weekend meeting to refine the plans. But the signs are beginning to look ominous. Airlines now meeting in Montreal to plan their schedules for next summer are seeking a 50 per cent increase in the number of flights from Gatwick next summer compared with last year.

Although many of these are unlikely to be taken up even a tiny increase will be

impossible for the single runway to cope with. Mr Guy Bell, managing director of Gatwick airport, said last night that it was unlikely that there could be more than a 1 per cent increase in take offs in peak periods next summer. "The airlines will just have to go to Stansted, where there is a vast amount of available capacity".

The Civil Aviation Authority is to create a special unit in the control tower at Gatwick with the sole aim of finding available take off slots and "auctioning" them around the airlines. Those that are ready to go and able to get their passengers on board will be offered the slot even if it is ahead of the scheduled departure time.

BAA, formerly the British Airports Authority, says it will be submitting proposals to the Government for creating new terminal and runway capacity in the South-east early next year.

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Attack on Tebbit 'inevitable'

Student chief backs protest

By Sam Kiley

Higher Education Reporter

Union officials at the Polytechnic of North London yesterday condemned the actions of youths who jeered and spat upon Mr Norman Tebbit during a demonstration at the college on Wednesday.

Executives of the students' union said the demonstration during Mr Tebbit's visit was a "spontaneous outburst of anger at the Government's education policies".

Mr Steven Brown, vice-president of the union, said that the disruption was supported by the executive.

"Under different circumstances, we would have attempted to have engaged Mr Tebbit in debate, but the nature of the day meant that we did not."

"On a day of action (called by the National Union of Students in protest at student loans) if a Tory party figure who represents so much of the party's policies comes here a spontaneous outburst of anger is unavoidable", he said.

Mr Brown accused the Polytechnic Conservative Club of

University vice-chancellors will today ask Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to guarantee that assurances on academic freedom and funding given to Parliament during debates on the Education Reform Bill will not be broken.

One vice-chancellor said: "We are concerned that the Secretary of State is now doing precisely what he said he would not do and that is to take power over all university funding. Even if Mr Baker is not breaking the law, he is certainly going against the spirit of assurances he gave us. He told us not to worry, that everything would be all right. Everything is not, and we are."

"deliberate provocation. They have fewer than 10 members which shows the level of support for their beliefs", he said.

Mr Leslie Wagner, polytechnic director, yesterday launched an internal inquiry into the demonstration.

Two activists responsible for much of the jeering that drowned a speech by the former chairman of the Conservative Party went into

Campaign to market rural visits

By John Young

Leaders of the English Tourist Board, the Countryside Commission and the Rural Development Commission joined forces at a conference in London yesterday to promote the benefits to both the economy and the environment of attracting millions more visitors to the countryside.

Delegates saw a video film pointing out that the scenery of the Welsh Marches had hitherto been inadequately marketed, a situation the board intends to rectify with a three-year promotional campaign.

Mr Duncan Black, its chairman, said that the revenue from rural tourism, at present £3,000 million a year, could grow by £600 million in the next four years.

"Visitors are now an unbeatable source of income and jobs for rural communities", Mr John East, the board's chief executive, said. "Many new tourist developments are needed to cater for the growing demand." Rural customs and heritage were all natural attractions.

Kafka manuscript sets literary record

The autographed manuscript of Franz Kafka's *The Trial* was saved for the West German nation yesterday when Herr Herbert Tenschert, the Munich dealer, bid £1.1 million for it on behalf of the West German government at Sotheby's London.

The price, on its lower estimate, was a record for a modern manuscript, far exceeding that of £250,000 for W B Yeats's vellum notebook of poems in July 1985.

The USSR, making a first official appearance in the auction room, bought an important autograph letter by Alexander Pushkin for £33,000 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000).

The manuscript of *The Trial*, comprising 316 leaves ripped from exercise books, and written in Kafka's sweeping hand, has survived a number of close shaves since completion in 1914.

Max Brod, Kafka's friend, defied the author's wishes to burn all manuscripts after his death, then, in 1939 took it with him when he escaped from Prague the night before the Nazis took over. Finally, Mr Brod carried the manuscript to safety at the onslaught of the Israeli war in 1967. Now it is destined for permanent safe retreat at the Literary Institute Archive at Marbach near Stuttgart.

In the Pushkin letter, written to Alexandre Vaitenmare, the ventriloquist, the author tries to console his friend after efforts to get him work have failed. "I am sure in the past the USSR has bought Russian things", Roy Davids of Sotheby's said afterwards, "but this was the first time in my experience that the name 'Cultural Foundation of the USSR' has been made public."

This must be Glasnost."

A second edition of the Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx sold on its lower estimate at Sotheby's, for £22,000.

The document by which the Pope excommunicated Napoleon Bonaparte for storming Rome in 1809, sold to the London dealer Joseph for £7,700 (estimate up to £6,000).

Five items removed from Northumberland House in the Strand when it was demolished in 1874, and consigned by the Duke of Northumberland just before his death last month fetched impressive prices at Christie's London.

Cash penalties and early contracts plan to curb gazumping

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Lord Chancellor yesterday ruled out legislation to curb gazumping but put forward a series of other measures, such as the Scottish system of early binding contracts or the loss of a deposit for withdrawing from a sale without good reason.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern said that the best way to tackle gazumping was not to change the law but to bring about changes in practice and in "expectations."

In an address to Bristol Law Society he outlined three different options for counteracting gazumping.

One was the Scottish system where offers for a property were invited by a particular time on a particular day, and

on an offer being accepted a binding contract was concluded. There was nothing in law to prevent this practice in the rest of the country, he said.

Second, there was the pre-contract deposit agreement, according to which a defaulting party would forfeit the deposit if he or she withdrew from the agreement without good reason.

Third, there was the conditional contract which could bind both parties at a relatively early stage but which could be dropped if something in the nature of a bad survey or unfavourable searches subsequently came to light.

One vital area where improvements could be made was in the information given

to buyers by their professional advisers. The public needed more informed choice, he said. The present system in England and Wales for house buying involved a lengthy period of time between a price being agreed and a binding contract being entered into.

For many the present system might be the best there was. If that was so, there were still practical improvements that could be made.

"The shorter the time lag between the initial agreement and contract, the less opportunity there will be for gazumping - I know this is an area being looked at by the solicitors' profession and this is an area where I would welcome improvements."

Lord Mackay said buyers did not always understand that their initial agreement with the seller was not a binding legal contract and were "understandably upset" when either a higher price was subsequently asked or the sale fell through.

Legal advisers should ensure that both sides understood the true position, he said. They should make clear to clients that there was a "balance of advantage and disadvantage" in all modes of dealing.

Lord Mackay's comments coincide with proposals from the Law Commission's standing committee on conveyancing this week, which suggest that the responsibility for establishing any defects in a home for sale should be the responsibility of the vendor and not the potential buyer.

Timeshare operators warned by Minister

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The timeshare industry must do more to stamp out unacceptable trade practices such as high pressure selling and misleading marketing methods, Mr Eric Forth, Under-Secretary of State for Consumer Affairs, said in London yesterday.

Welcoming efforts by the Timeshare Developers Association to clean up its image, Mr Forth told a conference organised by the Association that high pressure selling and marketing methods had given the industry a bad name.

While the Government had no quarrel with the concept of timeshare itself, he said that there was concern at the bad practices. "There is no doubt that high pressure selling has caused emotional and financial distress to some consumers. To some extent the industry has brought the problems on itself."

Mr Graham Williams, TDA chairman, told the conference, held to celebrate the Association's first birthday, that the industry was putting its house in order.

Lecturer is cleared of rape

Reginald Wallace, a university lecturer, was yesterday cleared of raping a student while performing a bizarre spiritual ritual.

He had denied raping the first-year pupil, aged 22, in her Exeter University room after persuading her that he possessed special powers that would help her to pass examinations.

The jury at Exeter Crown Court took two-and-a-half hours to find Mr Wallace, aged 48, of Okehampton Road, Exeter, not guilty. He was also cleared by a majority verdict of attempted rape.

The student, who earlier sobbed as she spoke about the alleged ordeal, was not present in court to hear the outcome

but her mother shouted from the public gallery: "Someone will kill you."

The prosecution had claimed the student agreed to strip to her underpants and lie on the bed while Mr Wallace performed the "spiritual treatment". She described how he rubbed ointment on his hands, chanted and crossed her chest with the side of his palm.

She claimed he promised not to harm her but as she lay rigid with fear beneath him he allegedly raped her.

When questioned by detectives, Mr Wallace denied the incident, claiming to be with his wife in the afternoon in question in May 1987.

But forensic scientists using

DNA fingerprinting techniques on blood and sperm found in the room proved there was only one in 40 million chance another man was responsible.

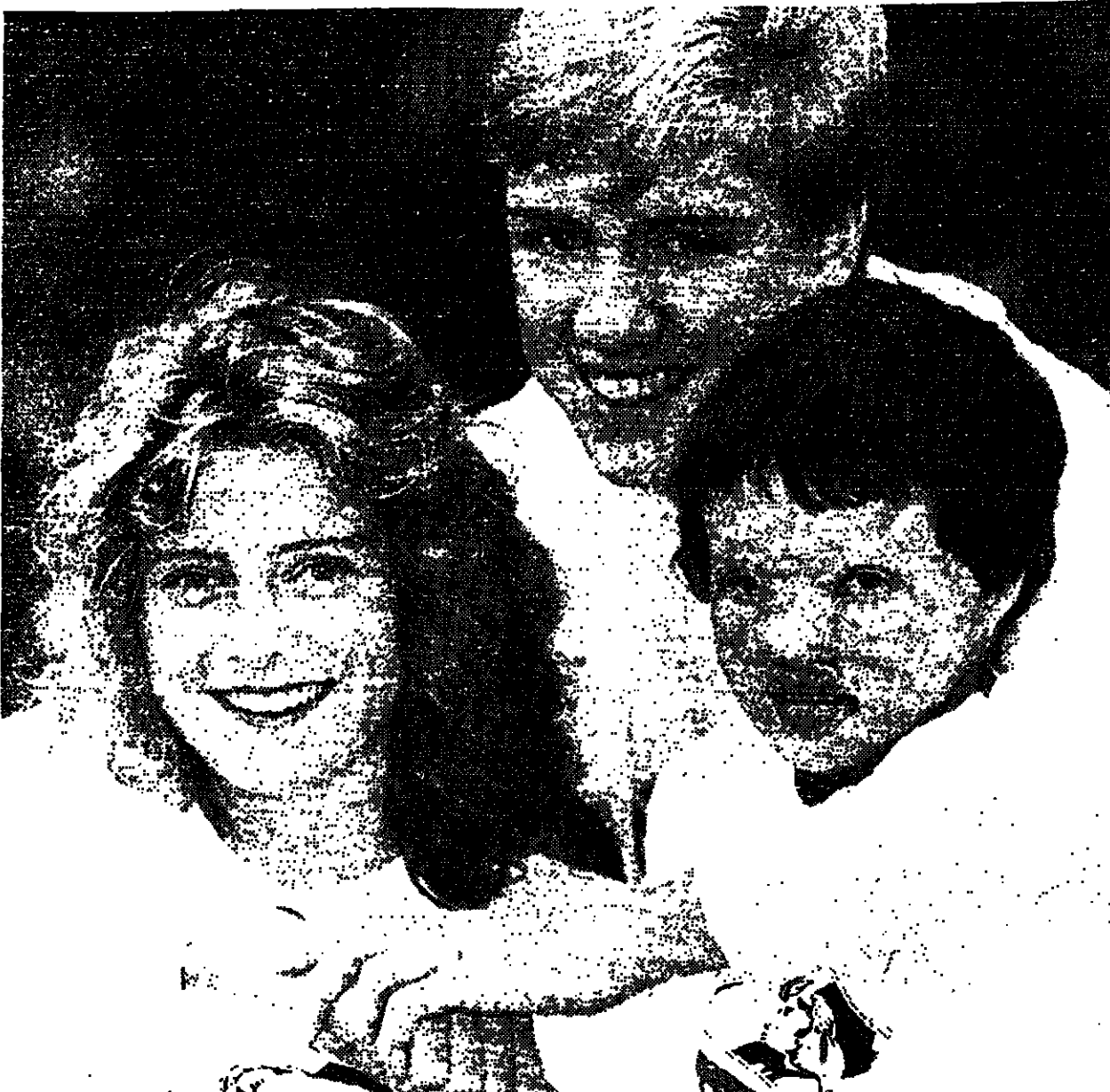
Mr Neil Butterfield, QC, for the lecturer, told the jury Mr Wallace had lied to police for the sake of his career and marriage.

"How many men facing this decision lie out of shame?" he asked. Mr Butterfield said the intelligent, sexually experienced student understood what was happening in the room that afternoon.

"In common sense and reality what the girl has described is sexual activity. She plainly consented to it."

Winners in a brave young world

ADRIAN BROOKS



Champion Children: award winners Rebecca Halliwell (left), Stephen Ross and Caroline Tucker at the Savoy yesterday

By Emma Wilkins
The Princess of Wales, President of Barnardo's, commended the extreme courage and determination of 19 young people when she presented the Champion Children of the Year awards at the Savoy Hotel yesterday.

One of the three bravery award winners was Caroline Tucker, aged 12, who suffered 75 per cent burns to her face and arms while trying to rescue her sister, aged four, during a fire at their home in Swansea. She ran back into the burning house when she realised her sister was still inside. "I didn't think about myself, I just wanted my sister to be safe," she said. She was beaten back

by smoke and forced to jump from a first floor window. Her sister died in the blaze.

Stephen Ross, aged 16, who was injured in the Enniskillen bomb last Remembrance Day shared the award for bravery. He was buried under concrete which shattered his jaw, cheek bones and legs. Although a keen footballer, he may never be able to play again. "It is not fair that I should be singled out," he said. "I am representing all the people who suffered in the bomb. It is better to try to forget what happened because if you harbour memories and bitterness, that is what the IRA wants."

The third bravery award winner was Rebecca Halliwell, aged 15, who gave the

kiss of life to a boy knocked from his bicycle by a car. She realised he was dead but continued heart massage in an attempt to revive him. "I did not want his father, who had seen the accident, to receive that kind of shock," she said.

The 19 winners, also commended for achievements in sport, drama, music, dance and art, were selected from more than 1,000 nominations during the year. Children in Need, the BBC Television, will be launched this evening with the hope of bettering the £14 million raised for children's charities last year. For the first time some of the money will be donated to national organizations, including the Save the Children Fund

Mother's plea to hunted worker

By Ronald Faux

The mother of David John Evans, the farm worker wanted for questioning by North Wales police after the disappearance of Anna Humphries yesterday urged him to get in touch with her or the police.

Meanwhile the police are checking on a man named Evans who bought a ticket on a hovercraft flight from Dover to Boulogne on Wednesday last week.

Yesterday Mrs Kathleen Evans, speaking to television and press reporters at Ruabon police station in Clwyd, said: "John, if you are watching or listening, please let us know where you are. I am worrying myself sick about you."

"People are knocking on our door and I am finding it very difficult to cope. Whenever you are, please get in touch with me, please John, get in touch with me as soon as you can or get in touch with the police."

Mrs Evans, aged 57, and her husband Dennis have been under police guard at their home in Bettisfield on the Welsh border ever since David Evans, aged 31, left home and bought a one-way ticket to Dover hours after Anna Humphries, aged 15, was reported missing.

Police said yesterday that the man giving his name as Evans bought a ticket on the 12.11 pm hovercraft from Dover to Boulogne on Wednesday last week. It was a service that David Evans could have caught.

Detectives in Dover are trying to contact other passengers on the hovercraft, which landed in Boulogne at 12.50 pm. Mr Evans took his passport when he left home.

Police believe he could try to get casual work as a farm labourer and Interpol has been asked to help to trace him. The search for the missing girl by local police and mountain rescue units in countryside around Penley and Much Wenlock continued yesterday.

Inland Revenue to repay £20,000 to Shilton

Peter Shilton, the England goalkeeper, was yesterday awarded about £20,000 in the High Court, London, after he claimed the Inland Revenue had made him pay too much in tax.

Shilton, aged 39, claimed that the Inland Revenue had been wrong in demanding income tax on a "golden handshake" of £75,000.

The payment was made by Nottingham Forest when Shilton left the team

in 1982. Mr Justice Morritt ordered the Inland Revenue to repay about £20,000 to Shilton.

In 1982 Southampton paid a £325,000 transfer fee to Nottingham Forest for Shilton. The goalkeeper was paid an £80,000 sign-on fee from Southampton.

He was given a separate payment of £75,000 by Nottingham Forest but the Inland Revenue claimed £45,000 of it

in tax. According to the judgement the Inland Revenue should have claimed only about £25,000.

The judge said the Nottingham Forest payment was a separate deal to make sure Shilton left the team before his contract ran out in 1983, otherwise the team stood to lose the full transfer fee.

The payment had nothing to do with Shilton's future at Southampton,

and was not income from his playing, the judge said. He ordered the Inland Revenue to re-assess Shilton's taxable income and to pay costs.

The judgement grants added protection to footballers for transfer payments.

The Inland Revenue, which will now have to look more carefully at "golden handshakes" before taxing them, is considering an appeal.

Sale of cathedral treasures

Mappa Mundi attracts £2.5m offers

By Craig Seton, Peter Mulligan and Sarah Jane Checkland

Several private offers were made yesterday to buy the Mappa Mundi. Hereford Cathedral's celebrated medieval map of the world, which is to be auctioned by Sotheby's next June.

It was understood last night that the cathedral received offers from a private collector and a consortium within 24 hours of announcing that the map was to be sold on the open market, creating fears that it would be lost to the nation.

The offers are believed to have been for amounts close to the figure of more than £2.5 million which Sotheby's estimates the thirteenth-century Mappa Mundi will fetch at auction.

It also emerged yesterday that more cathedrals may be forced to sell off treasures to raise funds.

Dr Richard Gem, of the Cathedrals Advisory Commission for England, emphasized that, if faced with severe financial hardship, cathedrals owning "very important treasures" would sell them. Fig-

ures on cathedral finances are not held centrally by the Church but it is understood that more appeals for cash are to be launched among the 42 cathedrals of England. They are believed to be seeking a total of £47 million, mainly for maintaining the fabric of the buildings.

As the outcry over the impending sale of the Mappa Mundi intensified, Canon John Tiller, Chancellor of Hereford Cathedral, emphasized that the cathedral would not abandon its intention to sell the map to the highest bidder. It decided to sell it after failing to negotiate a private sale to the nation of all its treasures to raise the £7 million it needs to avoid bankruptcy.

Lord Gowrie, chairman of Sotheby's and a former minister for the arts, denied that there was any muddle over the proposed sale.

"Sotheby's were asked to act as advisers about what they should do about their fix. Our advice was that the map was the only separate item. We

said we would try to do a sale to the nation or to a private collector, and if that breaks down we can sell it on the open market."

Canon Tiller said it would be "irresponsible" of the cathedral to accept a lower price for the Mappa Mundi in order to save it for the nation if it could be sold for more on the open market. "Our first priority is to the secure the future of the cathedral. I appreciate the public interest involved, but it must be for others to consider how the nation's interests can be safeguarded."

The Dean of Hereford, the Very Rev Peter Haynes, however, said he would be "very interested indeed" if British institutions believed they could help save the Mappa Mundi for the nation. "We would be always open to suggestions," he said.

According to the Very Rev Hugh Dickinson, Dean of Salisbury, where one of the four original copies of the Magna Carta is held, cathedrals are jointly seeking about

£47 million. He said: "If we had to choose, which fortunately we do not, between keeping the spire standing and selling the Magna Carta to the Americans, there is no choice."

"It is obvious that one would have to sell the Magna Carta. But it would be a terrible indictment of our national life if that decision was forced upon us."

● The National Heritage Memorial Fund announced yesterday that it has contributed £210,000 to save an important watercolour by the British artist Thomas Girtin on behalf of the National Gallery of Scotland.

The painting, showing the village of Jedburgh, and valued at £345,000, has been bought from the Leger Galleries of London.

It also announced that Paxton House, Berwickshire, the home of Mr John Home Robertson, Labour MP for East Lothian, is to be acquired by a new charitable trust which will contribute £2.7 million. The house will open to the public in 1991.

Worldwide broadcasting

News groups form global TV alliance

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

A new force in international television news, centred in London, was disclosed yesterday involving Reuters, the United States-based National Broadcasting Company and the BBC.

NBC is spending \$10 million (£5.5 million) to buy a 37.75 per cent holding in Visnews, the world's largest television news agency, whose headquarters are in London. Reuters will retain a controlling interest in the agency with a 51 per cent share, while the BBC stake will remain at 11.25 per cent.

The new alliance coincided with the announcement that Visnews is to provide news and other facilities to Sky Television for its 24-hour Sky News channel when it is launched next February. Sky is paying £30 million over five years for the service.

NBC will work together with Visnews and the BBC in the global production and marketing of television news. The

10-year agreement provides that NBC will supply to Visnews all its news and news products for worldwide exploitation.

In return, Visnews will supply all its news to NBC for use in broadcast and cable transmission inside the US.

Because of its worldwide brief, Visnews has told its London newsroom staff the British Government ban on interviews with members of paramilitary organizations in Northern Ireland will not be applicable.

Mr Stephen Claypole, head of news, said in an internal memo: "Visnews will continue to carry interviews in direct speech with members of Republican or Loyalist paramilitary organizations, their political wings or anybody who supports their cause."

Visnews is expected to try in the 1990s to replace Independent Television News as the news organization supplying

national news to independent television companies.

● British Satellite Broadcasting, which hopes to launch three direct-to-home satellite television channels next autumn, confirmed last night its original budget of £625 million will not be enough. High programme costs have contributed to the shortfall and the company's chiefs may now have to raise up to £1 billion to finance the venture.

● Mr Andrew Neil, editor of *The Sunday Times*, is to be executive chairman of Sky Television, which is launching four satellite channels early next year, it was announced yesterday.

His appointment will be for a limited period to cover the launch of Sky, Britain's first direct-to-home satellite television service and he will continue to edit the newspaper, *News International* said. Sir James Crutcher becomes deputy chairman.

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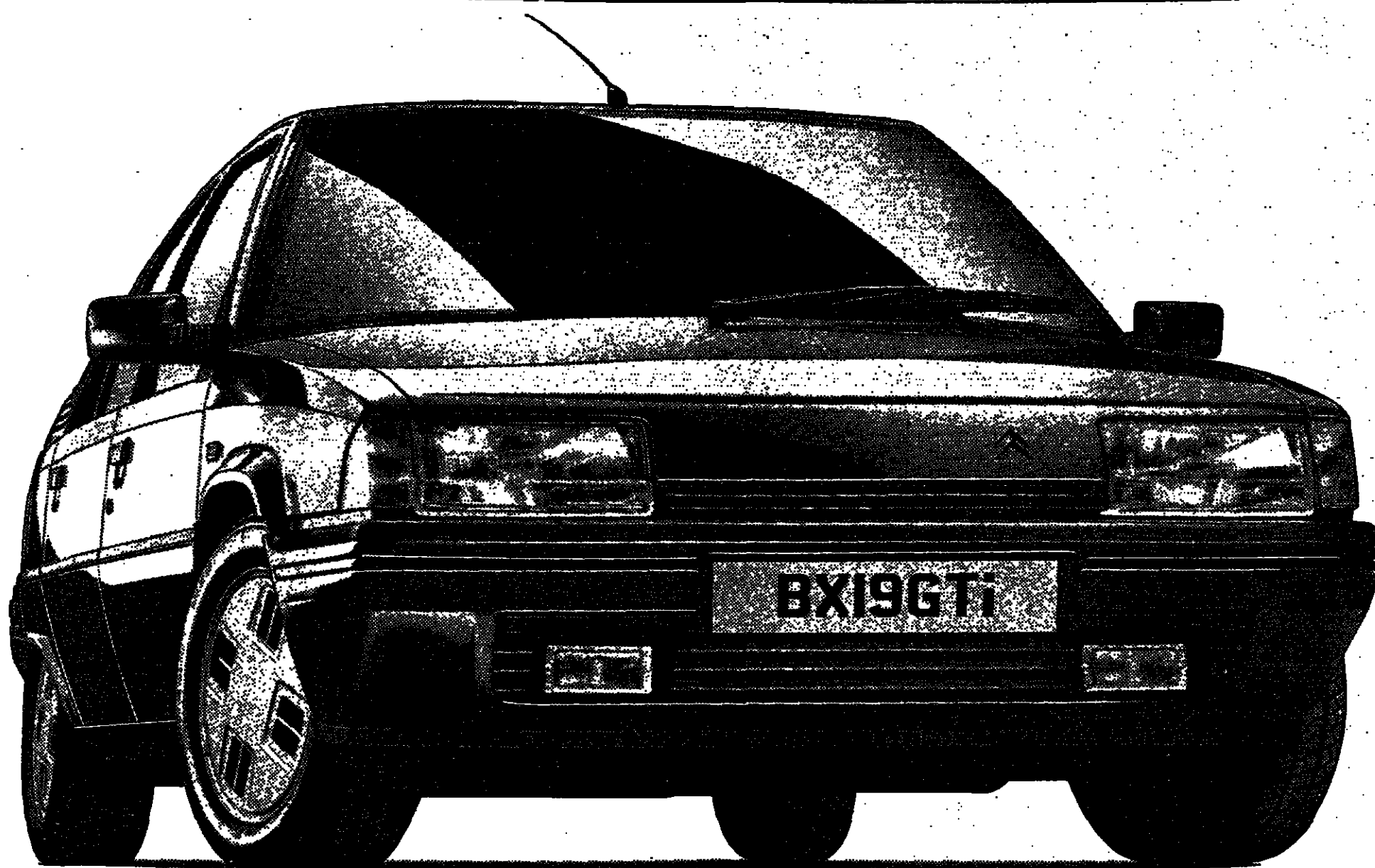
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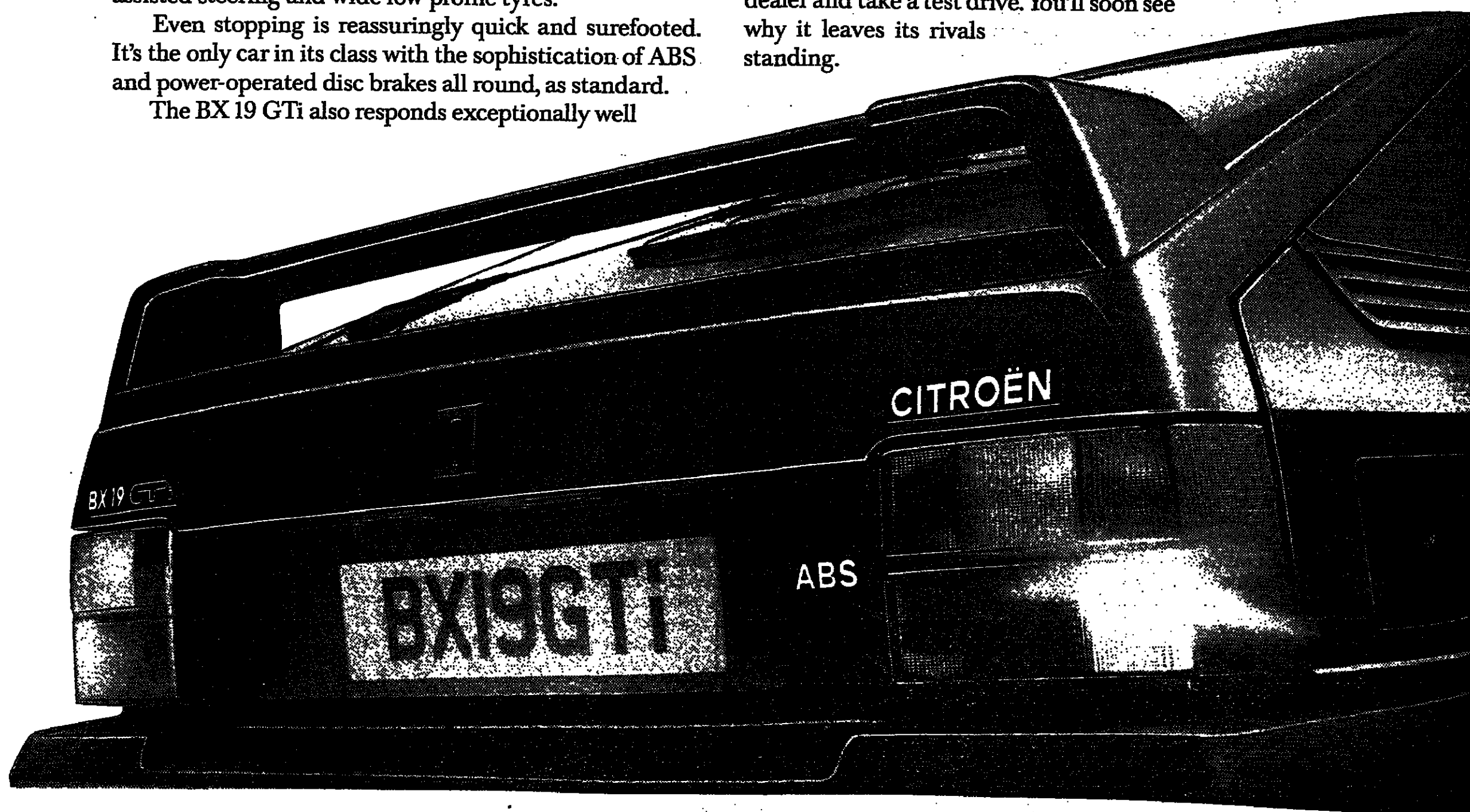
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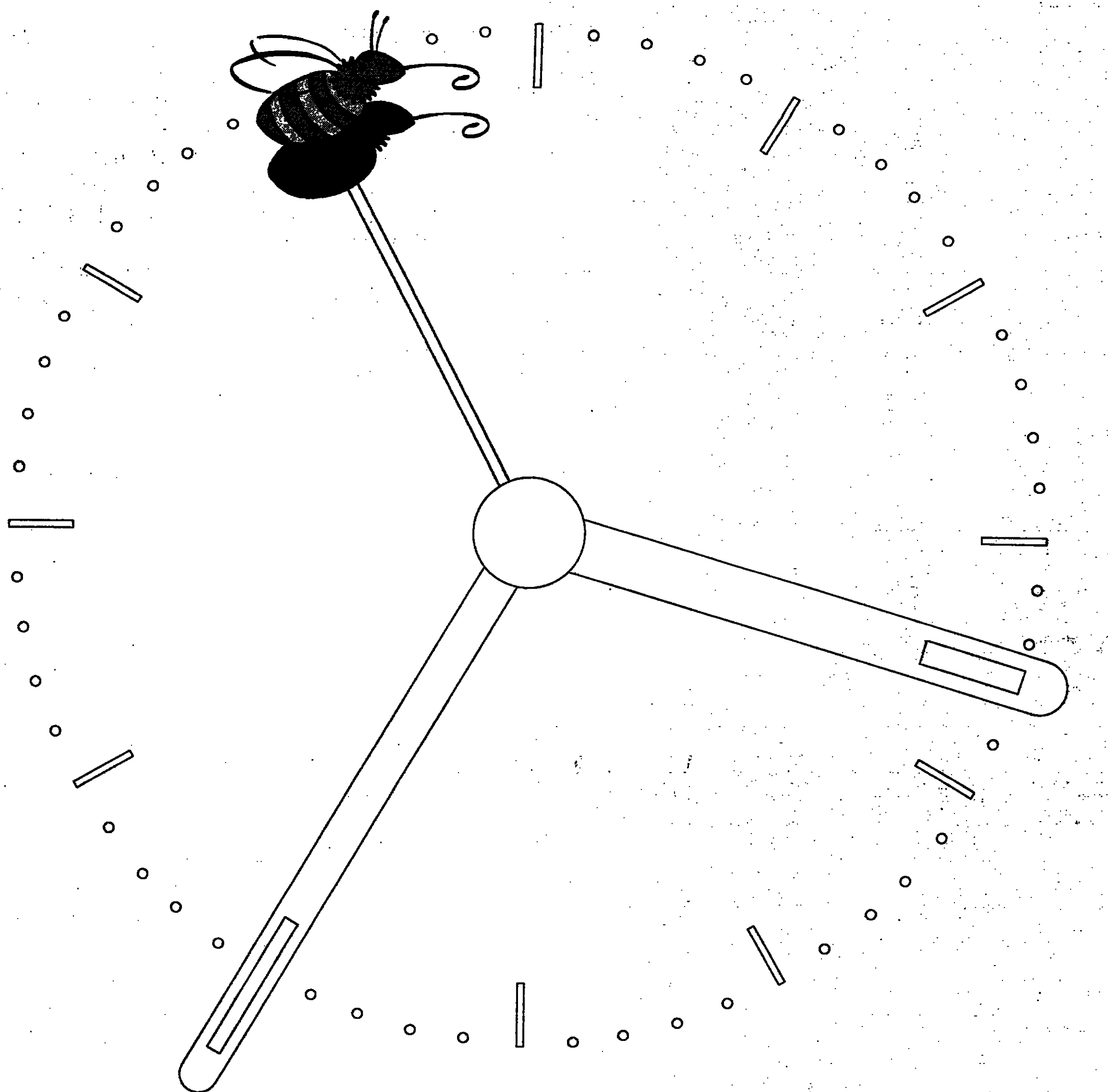
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Hume leads call for action on pub bombings verdicts

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A delegation led by Cardinal Hume and including two former home secretaries has called on the Government to re-appraise the convictions in the Guildford public house bombings case of 1975.

They say new evidence makes the verdicts "unsafe and unsatisfactory".

Cardinal Hume, Lord Jenkins of Hillhead, Mr Merlyn Rees, and Lords Devlin and Scarman, two retired law lords, have urged Mr Douglas Hurd to make a "speedy decision" in the case.

They say in a strongly worded letter to the Home Secretary that they are even more convinced than ever that there is an overwhelming argument for the cases of the Guildford Four and the Maguire Seven, who were convicted of handling explosives, to be re-investigated and re-appraised.

"Justice can only be seen to have been done if this course is taken", they say.

Some pieces of new evidence "in themselves unquestionably warrant a re-investigation of the case",

Two men charged with murdering two soldiers dragged from their car during an IRA funeral were sent for trial by a magistrate in Belfast yesterday. A third was freed.

A video film, taken from an army helicopter, was shown to the court, providing a graphic picture of the partly-clothed soldiers struggling with their captors. The men were shown being beaten and kicked.

One gunman shot several times at one of the bodies, then the gun was passed to another man, who fired more shots.

such as the medical opinion that one of the Guildford Four, Carole Richardson, was given a pethidine injection shortly before making the confession on which alone she was convicted.

The letter says that in the view of "each and every one of us" it is "highly unlikely" that a jury, presented at the trial with the evidence now available, would have convicted the defendants.

It is more than 15 months since the delegation presented the Home Secretary with a submission on the case. He

Mr Basil McIvor, the magistrate, did not require to see the video evidence against Henry Maguire, aged 28, and Alexander Murphy, aged 30, saying he was satisfied with the statements that there was evidence for the men to face trial.

Mr Maguire, from Fritchhill Park, and Mr Murphy, from Rossmore Avenue, were returned to custody for trial at Belfast Crown Court. Patrick McGee, aged 32, from Harrogate Street, Belfast, was released.

set up an inquiry by Avon and Somerset police, which reported last May.

The Home Office says a decision on the cases is not expected for some weeks, a delay that has "impelled" the delegation to release the letter, Cardinal Hume says.

He points out that the Guildford Four — Patrick Armstrong, Paul Hill, Gerard Conlon and Carole Richardson — were convicted solely on their own confessions.

The Court of Appeal in 1977 described the confessions as the "partially true

intermingled with the deliberately false" yet they were the only evidence for the prosecution at the trials, he says.

He also points out that at the Court of Appeal hearing, Joseph O'Connell and Brendon Dowd, two members of the IRA, admitted their parts in the Guildford and Woolwich bombings.

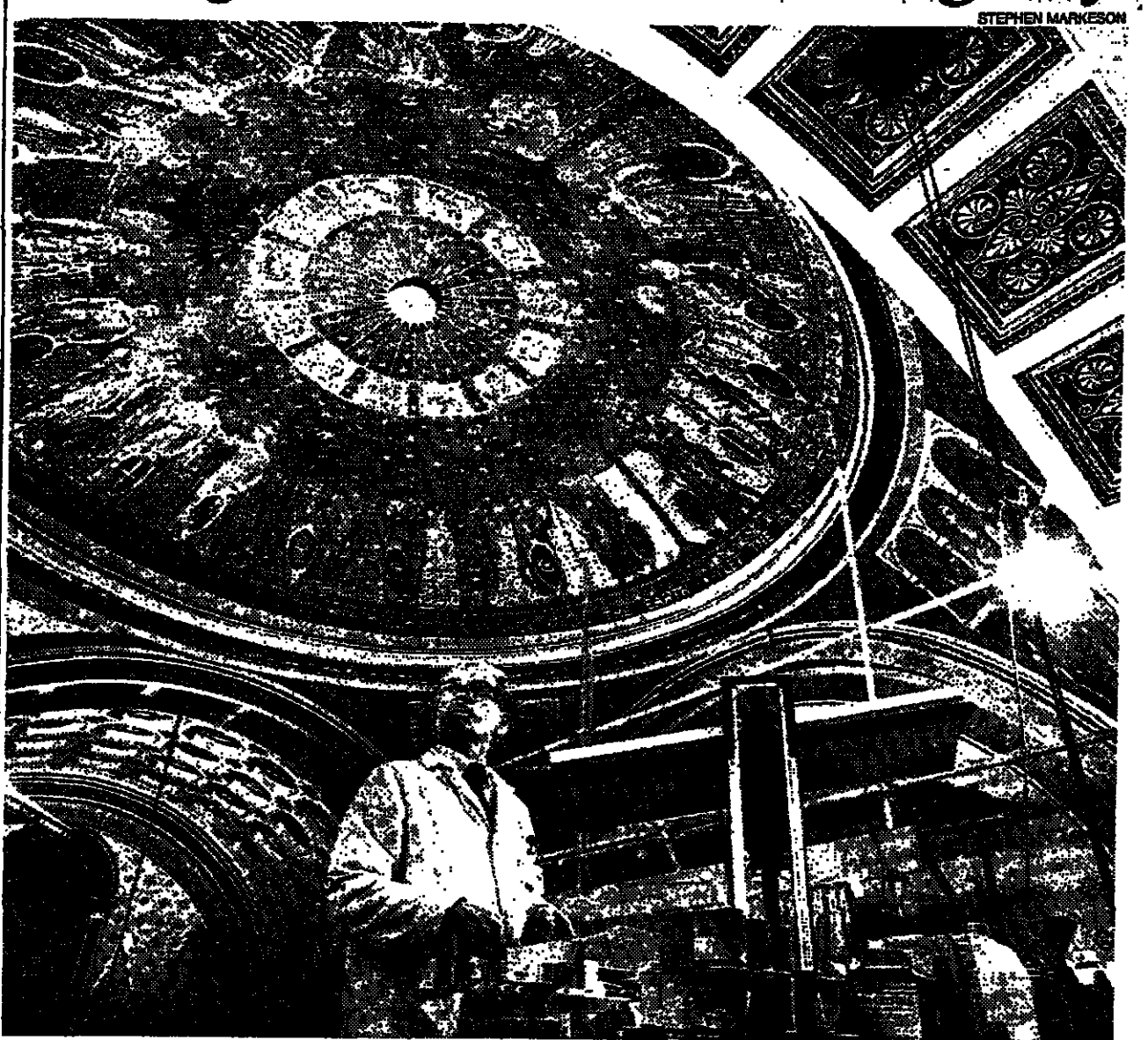
"The Court of Appeal refused to believe the other part of their evidence in which they claimed the Guildford Four were not also involved."

Cardinal Hume urges Mr Hurd "to stand back and assess the whole scene". When all the evidence is taken together, the cumulative weight of probability points to the very great unlikelihood of any of those convictions being "safe and satisfactory".

The Guildford Four have consistently maintained that their confessions were made under duress.

Apart from the medical evidence about Richardson, there is also evidence before the Home Office from seven people who say they saw or had contact with Conlon at the time he was supposed to be carrying out the bombings.

Foreign Office restores its glory



Mr Dick Jones, of International Fine Art Studios, at work yesterday on restoring the grand staircase at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in Whitehall. His task is part of a £30 million refurbishment programme started in 1984.

Youth admits he lied over schoolgirl killing

A youth told a murder trial yesterday that when a girl claimed she had stabbed another girl to death, he thought she was joking because she was "high" after a snuffing session.

However, under cross-examination, he admitted that his evidence of the accused girl saying she had stabbed someone was a lie. Mr Paul Mumford,

aged 19, a printing worker, of St Michael's Road, Northampton, was giving evidence on the third day of the trial at Northampton Crown Court where a girl, aged 13, is accused of murdering Carol Baldwin, aged 13.

She denies the charge, and an alternative charge of manslaughter.

Giving evidence later, a girl aged 16,

now in care in Lancashire, told the court that the accused had confessed to her in the month after Carol's murder. She said the defendant told her she had been in Lings Wood Park, Northampton, with a boy and girl, and that the boy had told her to stab Carol for a laugh because she had been two-timing him.

The trial continues today.

Don loses appeal over bar punch-up

By Jamie Dettmer, Irish Affairs Correspondent

Dons at the University of Ulster in Coleraine yesterday voted to ban an English lecturer from their common room after a scuffle which left the dean of humanities with a cut eye and split lip.

The lecturer, Mr Andrew Waterman, appealed for the lifting of a ban imposed on him by the senior common room committee earlier this month. It had been alleged that he had struck Professor Brian Manning during a dispute over the merits of the novels of Daniel Defoe and Henry Fielding.

Mr Waterman, a poet, admitted "clocking him one" but alleged that Professor Manning, aged 60, had

punched him four times and knocked off his glasses. Battle commenced late in the evening of September 29 when the senior common room bar was empty and when the barman, Mr Joseph McCormick, a lecturer in social anthropology, was briefly absent. There were no witnesses.

Professor Manning was found bleeding by Mr McCormick and taken to hospital. The senior common room committee acted when the university threatened to withdraw support for the bar licence. The common room committee then decided to "permanently exclude" Mr Waterman from the bar.

At yesterday's meeting Mr Waterman

alleged that Professor Manning had gone "berserk" when he said that Defoe's novel *Moll Flanders* was boring and repetitive and should be taken off the first-year undergraduate syllabus and replaced with Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*. Mr Waterman alleges that Professor Manning was celebrating the end of his four-year term as dean.

Professor Manning was not at yesterday's meeting.

He had earlier denied provoking the attack and told the committee that he was unconscious for a time after having been knocked to the floor by Mr Waterman.

Weekend food prices

DIY Christmas cake pack

Safeway and Presto stores have the answer for those who would like to make their own Christmas cake without the bother of buying all the ingredients separately. In one pack there are precisely measured dried fruit, flour, soft brown sugar, walnuts, ground almonds, peel, cherries and ground mixed spice.

All that is left to supply are 6 oz of butter, three eggs and plenty of South-goose. It also includes the baking tin. At £2.95 it is great value but in real terms it only costs £1 as they are giving away money-off coupons worth £1.95.

Beef and lamb prices are up considerably this week and pork, which changes very little, seems to be on an upward trend also. Topside and silverside of beef is up 8p a lb in the South-east and 4p in the rest of England and Wales to an average £2.60 and £2.53 respectively. Fillet steak, stewing steak and mince are up 2p to 3p a lb.

The average price of whole

leg of lamb in the South-east is £1.68 a lb and £1.79 in the rest of England and Wales. Sainsbury's sirloin steak is down 40p a lb to £3.68, bone in leg of pork down 24p to 98p, Dewhurst whole leg of home-produced lamb £1.48, and whole shoulder 89p.

Safeway braising steak is £1.78 a lb, beef boneless chuck joint £1.72, and pork spare rib chops 99p a lb. Tesco sirloin steak is £2.99 a lb and boneless rolled shoulder of pork 98p.

There is an abundance of cabbage, with Celtic at 14p-26p a lb, and Savoy and January King at 18p-30p a lb. Brussels sprouts are 15p-30p, but English calabrese, at 55p-95p a lb, will finish soon though there are supplies from Spain and Italy.

Root vegetables in good supply are onions from many sources at 14p-30p a lb and parsnips at 20p-40p. There are also numerous varieties of potatoes from 9-35p a lb, and excellent mushrooms at between 40-75p a ½lb.

Dutch Chinese leaves at 35p-65p are top quality. Dutch chicory, at 90p-£1.10 a lb is new in the shops and there are home-grown round lettuces at 20p-30p a head and French and Spanish icebergs between 60p and £1 each.

Dutch hothouse tomatoes are finishing soon but there are Spanish outdoor tomatoes at 30-55p a lb.

Apples from many sources cost from 30p-60p a lb. English, Dutch and French conference pears are between 25p and 45p and comice pears are 40p-55p.

The selection of citrus fruit available includes oranges at 8p-25p each, grapefruit 20p-45p and Jaffa sweets 25p-40p. The easy peel satsumas are 35-55p a lb. Kiwi fruit at 14p-24p each are cheaper than they were last year.

French chestnuts are now available at 90p to £1.25 a lb, and there are also Italian filberts and Brazil nuts at 75p to £1 a lb, and American pecan at £1.20 to £1.40 a lb.

£60,000 for dismissed union men

Five union officials who were dismissed over a pay claim today won a total of more than £60,000 at an industrial tribunal in an out-of-court settlement with the Prison Officers' Association.

The five men were dismissed in February by the union's executive committee after they walked out in protest at delays in settling their pay claim to arbitration.

The compensation deal was agreed overnight by lawyers for both sides. It came after the London tribunal had heard more than two days of evidence disclosing deep divisions in the union between full-time and elected officials.

The settlement includes an undertaking by the men not to communicate any further with POA members or to give details of the deal.

It is understood that at least one of the men will receive more than £30,000, and the others more than the tribunal award minimum of £8,500.

The five are: Peter Rushworth, former deputy general secretary; Philip Hornsby, assistant secretary; Jim Kay, Malcolm Thomas and Jim Jeffrey. They were claiming that they had been either unfairly or constructively dismissed.

Mr Rushworth said yesterday: "We have won. Our actions have been totally vindicated. The POA came here saying we would get nothing then threw the towel in on the third day."

Mr John Bariell, chairman of the POA, said the hearing could have cost the union up to £500,000 if it had run the full course, including appeals.

He said: "We have taken this step in the interests of the membership."

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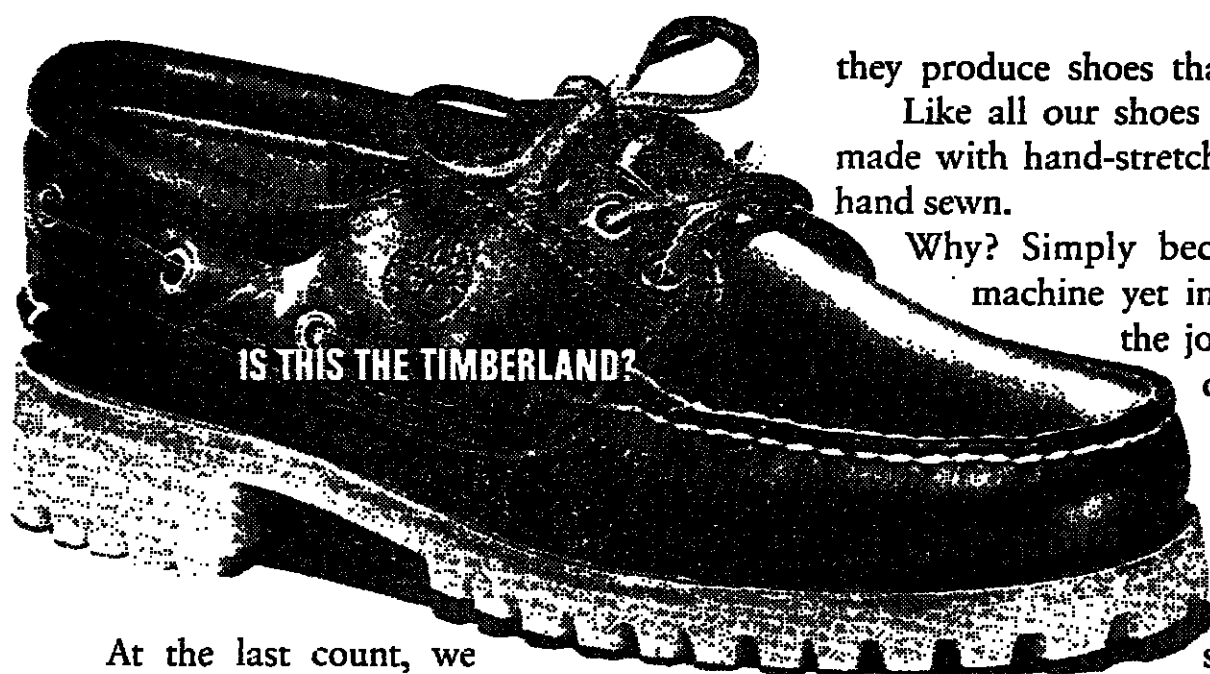


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At the last count, we totted up twenty different shoes that bear an uncanny resemblance to the Timberland Range Rover shown here. (Have you spotted it yet? Not easy is it?)

And while some people hold that imitation is a form of flattery, we thought it was time we gently put the boot in.

Yes, there are companies who make rugged walking shoes like ours. But those companies don't make them the way we do at the famous Timberland workshops in the town of Hampton, New Hampshire, U.S.A.

Let's start with the finish. When a tannery meets our rather stringent demands, we reward the supplier by buying up its entire output so it's exclusive to us.

At this stage, we dye the leathers right the way through so the colour can't be scuffed off. Our imitators scrape by without doing this. Then we impregnate the leathers with silicone oils to keep water at bay and stop the leather going dry. Are you listening in Korea?

The hallmark of every Timberland shoe is the wrap-around construction of the uppers involving only one piece of leather. It's an old Red Indian trick we borrowed from the original moccasin design.

Not surprisingly, this Red Indian influence has not spread as far as the shoe manufacturers of Spain and Portugal.

The single piece of leather is stretched and moulded round special lasts to ensure that the uppers do not crack with time.

Apart from lengthening the life of the shoes it also has the effect of breaking them in before they are worn.

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Like all our shoes the Range Rover is made with hand-stretched leather. It's also hand sewn.

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Each shoe is sewn with high-strength nylon thread using a pearl stitch that will not come undone even if the thread is cut or breaks.

The seams are then waxed to increase their resistance to water. And then, utilising one of Timberland's many patented processes, our shoemakers permanently bond the uppers to the hard-wearing sole.

(If there is a word for 'bond' in Italian our imitators obviously don't know it.)

Even the ordinary parts of a Timberland shoe are extraordinary.

Our rawhide laces are self-oiling for extra-flexibility and longer life.

The eyelets are made of solid brass for the simple reason that brass doesn't rust. Unfettered by these traditional concerns for high standards, our imitators paint their eyelets to look like brass. It's yet another way they don't come up to scratch.

Again, the tongues in our boots are kept in place by no fewer than four rows of nylon stitching. We could get away with three rows. Or even two. But pretty soon you'd be giving Timberland the boot instead of the companies who imitate us.

Inside our boots we stop being concerned with water getting in and become preoccupied with stopping warmth getting out. After all, on cold days 80% of your body heat may leave via the top of your head yet it's always your feet that go numb.

So many of our boots are insulated, first with Thinsulate in the tongue, shaft and quarter, and then Ensolite around the toes. Those of you tempted to buy cheaper boots,

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Indeed, so confident are we that our boots can protect your feet in the worst conditions known to man, that we sponsor the Iditarod, generally acknowledged to be the last great race on earth.

This 1049 mile dog-sled race is from Anchorage to Nome in the frozen Alaskan wilderness. You could certainly get your fingers burnt wearing the wrong boots there.

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Or the Gore-Tex linings which stop water entering while at the same time allowing the foot to breathe.

Why, some of our older men even balk at the glove leather linings and soft cushioning we pamper people with nowadays.

However, they comfort themselves with the knowledge that no matter how hard they try, our imitators will never be fortunate enough to be in our shoes.

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Buy a pair themselves.
Timberland Shoes and Boots, 23 Pembridge Square, London W2. Telephone: 01-727 2519.



South Africa bans white racist group after massacre of blacks



From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

The South African Government yesterday banned a small, far-right, white racist organization in response to Tuesday's massacre of six blacks in a Pretoria street by a white former police constable.

Barend Hendrik Strydom, aged 23, who was arrested after the shooting incident, appeared in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court earlier in the day on six charges of murder and 17 of attempted murder.

Dr W. J. Pieterse, a district judge, who examined Strydom immediately after his arrest, told the court that although there was not enough evidence to say he is a psychopath, his behaviour would fit that of a psychopathic personality.

Asked if he wished to say anything, Strydom, declared that he was "completely of sound mind at the present time and had always been so".

He said that he would have nothing to do with the court "until a white Boer state is formed". He also said that the Government "should arrest communists like Archbishop Desmond Tutu

and Denis Worrall (former South African Ambassador to London and now an independent opposition politician)".

The demand for the creation in South Africa of an all-white Boer state - Boer being the old Dutch name for the whites of Dutch, French and German origin now known as Afrikaners - is common to several ultra-right-wing groups.

Among them is the Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (BBB), or White Liberation Movement, the small group which was banned yesterday by Mr Adriaan Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order, in a proclamation in the *Government Gazette*.

"The BBB consists of a group of right-wing fanatical extremists who

favour an active form of violence to carry racism to its extreme. They also aim to foster an attitude of anti-Semitism among whites," Mr Vlok said.

There is no evidence that Strydom was a member of the BBB, a relatively little-known and inactive group, whereas he is alleged to have belonged at one time to the much larger and more influential Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) of Mr Eugene Terre Blanche.

Pretoria, which has banned more than 20 black anti-apartheid organizations so far this year, clearly felt the need after Tuesday's shootings to make an example of a white right-wing group. In picking on the BBB, however, the Minister

has created the impression that he is afraid to tackle the AWB.

The BBB is led by Professor Johannes Schabert, a former head of the department of bio-chemistry at the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg, who believes that South Africa leads a global struggle against "non-white races who are destroying this planet".

There is believed to be considerable sympathy for the AWB in the lower ranks of the police force. Strydom resigned from the force last February while under investigation by a departmental disciplinary committee for improper conduct. Among the charges against him was that he had posed for a photograph brandishing a knife and holding

the head of a black man decapitated in a road accident under his arm.

He had apparently intended to have the picture framed after the words: "ANC Beware" (a reference to the banned African National Congress).

Three acquitted: The Supreme Court in Pretoria yesterday acquitted three of 19 black South African activists after a marathon treason trial lasting 37 months (Reuter reports).

Judge K. Van Dijkhorst gave the verdicts on Mr Oupa Hlonoka, Mr Patrick Baleka and Mr Jeff Moselane during a lengthy judgment on accused members of the UDF and other black opposition groups.

Kohl's retreat over arms eases path to a Nato summit

From Richard Owen, Bonn

In a move which eases the path toward a Nato summit in London next spring, West Germany yesterday backed away from earlier opposition to the modernization of short-range nuclear weapons in Europe, saying that upgraded weapons were vital to Western defences.

In a speech to the North Atlantic Assembly in Hamburg, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said the West must use every opportunity to improve East-West relations in the new era, but he added that Nato must guard against the "denial of nuclearization of Europe".

A third zero option eliminating all nuclear weapons in Europe "does not even come into consideration for me," Herr Kohl said.

This remark will be welcomed in London because Mrs Thatcher and Herr Kohl have clashed over the issue in the past.

Herr Kohl, who made an "ice-breaking" trip to Moscow last month, returned to Bonn this week from Washington where he became the first Western leader to meet President-elect Bush.

Diplomats here say a watershed in East-West relations could be approaching, marked both by Mr Bush's entry into the White House and by Mr Gorbachev's unexpected

foray to America and Europe next month.

The fear among German European neighbours, however, is that Soviet retrenchment in the new era, with loosening of Soviet control over Eastern Europe and backs in troop levels in the Soviet bloc, could encourage a corresponding reduction in the US presence in Western Europe. This in turn could encourage West Germany to loosen their ties with Nato and seek rapprochement with East Germany in a "neutralized" Central Europe.

But yesterday senior West German officials dismissed such fears. They said Bonn was attracted to a Gorbachev idea of a "common European home", a West Germany was firmly rooted in Western democracies.

The short-range nuclear weapons issue, which involves around plans to place the Lance missile, has devolved Nato since the signing of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty, which allowed all shorter-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

But German officials now accept that the "frozen" for which Moscow is pressing would leave the West vulnerable to the Russian Pact's overwhelming conventional

advantage as well as its strategic missiles.

In the past Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, has resisted short-range modernization. But sources said he agreed to an upgrading of nuclear weapons provided this was part of a Nato "comprehensive strategy" embracing conventional arms reductions.

Herr Kohl said a comprehensive Nato strategy, which has been in the pipeline for well over a year, could emerge by the spring. A Nato summit has been suggested in London to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the founding of Nato. However, sources in Bonn said Germany would combine agreement to a Lance update with a demand for the reduction or even abolition of nuclear armaments.

Bonn has previously resisted broaching the short-range nuclear issue until after the next West German election in 1990.

Yesterday Herr Manfred Wörner, the Nato Secretary-General and former German Defence Minister, also speaking in Hamburg, said the West was ready to co-operate with Mr Gorbachev, provided Moscow understood that this did not mean a breathing space in which to increase its military strength.

Reagan bids a fond farewell to favourite ally

From Philip Webster
Washington



Firm friends: Mr and Mrs Reagan greet Mrs Thatcher and Mr Denis Thatcher before Wednesday's White House banquet.

Thatcher urges positive line on PLO

From Philip Webster
Washington

Mrs Thatcher yesterday urged the American Administration to take a positive attitude to the newly-adopted position on the Palestine Liberation Organization over the state of Israel.

She stressed the need to respond to the PLO more when she said: "I believe we need to make strenuous efforts to get negotiations in that area".

Earlier, in a series of interviews on American television, Mrs Thatcher stressed that the fine print of the PLO

declaration needed to be looked at carefully.

The American Government has so far taken a sceptical view of the apparent change of position by the PLO. But Mrs Thatcher made clear in the interviews and her later talks with Mr George Bush, the President-elect, that the time had come to give a new boost to the Middle East peace process.

She said that if the Palestinians had accepted UN Resolution 242, providing for the recognition of Israel in return for its departure from the occupied territories, that was a modest but significant

step forward. "It is not the only step they need to take - there are others as well, but if it is correct that they have done that, that would be a modest step forward and something we can build on," she said.

JERUSALEM: The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Shimon Peres said yesterday Palestinian leaders had distorted and destroyed a UN resolution implying recognition of Israel when they voted to endorse it at a meeting this week. He said they had changed the meaning of the resolution by linking it to a demand for Palestinian self-determination.

President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher rang down the curtain on a nostalgia-laden day by dancing together at the White House state banquet in her honour.

As the two leaders "two-stepped" Mrs Nancy Reagan and Mr Denis Thatcher trotted to *Holly Dolly*. Earlier the couples had danced together to *Shall We Dance*.

The banquet, attended by scores of showbusiness and political figures, was the climax to the lavish farewell display put on by Mr Reagan for the Prime Minister. During the banquet he toasted her, saying: "As I prepare to leave this office in January I take considerable satisfaction in the knowledge that Margaret Thatcher will reside at No 10 Downing Street".

Michael Feinstein, the prize-winning pianist, played a selection of Gershwin and Cole Porter songs dedicated to Mrs Thatcher and Mr Reagan with the encore entitled *The Song Is Over But The Melody Lingers On*. The menu included: Baby lobster Belle Vue, Caviar yoghurt sauce, curried croissants, roasted saddle of veal Perigordine and chestnut Marquise.

Mrs Thatcher, wearing a cerise pink and gold two-piece gown, expressed delight over the handbag presented to her earlier by Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, joking that she would use it to hide state secrets. She told an American television audience: "In my office they always say: 'If you can't find anything or something really needs to be kept secret - put it in the Prime Minister's handbag'."

WORLD ROUNDUP

Arab bid to ree Red Cross man

Sidon (Reuters) - Palestinian fighters said yesterday that they would search Sidon and nearby refugee camps for Mr Peter Winkler, right, a Swiss member of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Mr Winkler, aged 32, was seized at gunpoint by three masked men who chased and intercepted his car near Ain al-Hilweh refugee camp on the outskirts of Sidon, 25 miles south of Beirut.

In Beirut the Red Cross appealed for Mr Winkler's release. Officials of several Palestinian guerrilla groups held an emergency meeting in Sidon to discuss the kidnapping, which they said was an attempt to discredit their independence declaration. An official of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said they agreed to take immediate measures to secure his release.



Afghans defect to US

New York (AP) - Two Afghans who accompanied the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Mr Mohammad Hassan Sharif, on his mission to the United States last week have defected. United States officials said yesterday. An official at the US Mission to Afghanistan said the State Department confirmed that two Afghan diplomats did not return to Kabul, but did not discuss their whereabouts. A diplomat expelled from Kabul has expelled a senior US diplomat from Baghdad for having extensive contacts with the country's Kurdish minority. The Washington Post said yesterday. The repatriated diplomat as Mr Haywood Rankin, chief of the political section of the US Embassy in Baghdad.

Soviet refusenik dies

Mrs Isolda Tufeld, Soviet refusenik who was released after pressure by the US Government, died in Jerusalem of a brain tumour yesterday (Andrew McEwen writes).

After a 10-year campaign to leave Moscow with her husband, Vladimir Mrs Tufeld, who was 57, was given a visa to travel to the United States for specialized medical treatment in December last year. Following further pressure Mr Tufeld was freed to leave in May on a short-term visa to visit her. He did not return and was with his wife when she died.

Sri Lanka bombing

Colombo - 16 people were killed and about 75 injured yesterday when a bomb exploded at a meeting in Colombo of Mr Ossie Eysenachera, an opposition candidate in Sri Lanka's potential election campaign (Vijitha Yapa writes). Opposition violence, which police believe is the work of the PLO (People's Liberation Front), included the shooting of a head engineer of the port of Colombo, who was driving to work in defiance of a strike call by the Marxist-inspired Nationalist group. In Kurunegala, police shot at a crowd of anti-government protesters, killing one.

Frach image dented

Paris - The carefully cultivated image of the French as masters of extra-marital conquests suffered a setback yesterday with the publication of an opinion poll showing that less than 91 per cent of those asked considered fidelity necessary part of marriage - though the poll added that average French marriage was getting shorter.

East European leaders under fire as ethnic conflicts flare

Kremlin heading towards crisis after Estonia veto

From A Correspondent, Moscow

The Soviet Union was yesterday heading towards a constitutional crisis after the Estonian parliament's decision to institute a republican veto over laws passed by the central legislature in Moscow.

Tass yesterday announced that the country's top state authority, the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet, would examine the Estonian decision at a forthcoming meeting. The amendment to the Estonian Constitution, passed by the strongly nationalist Baltic state's legislature, permitting the right of veto was deemed to be unconstitutional.

Estonian representatives would be invited to the Praesidium meeting, which will presumably be scheduled before the national Supreme Soviet meets in Moscow on November 29 to adopt constitutional changes and a new electoral law.

Parliamentary commissions were meanwhile instructed to submit a "detailed conclusion" to the Praesidium on the issue "which affects the basic principles of the edification and unity of the Soviet Socialist Federation". The Estonian

parliament had been called into emergency session on Wednesday to discuss Moscow's planned changes to the 1977 Soviet Constitution.

More than 900,000 letters from members of the 1.5 million-strong population had been sent to parliament protesting against the changes which they maintained would strengthen Moscow's power over the 15 republics.

In addition to modifying the Estonian Constitution, in an unprecedented challenge to Moscow's authority, the Estonian assembly also adopted a "declaration of sovereignty" in a clear rebuff to President Gorbachev, who only on Tuesday had solemnly said that nationalist "extremism" would not be tolerated.

The Kremlin reaction yesterday, in addition to signalling Moscow's deep concern, was apparently aimed at forestalling a similar vote by the assembly in the neighbouring state of Lithuania.

But Lithuanian sources said that unlike their Estonian colleagues there would be no vote on the proposed constitutional amendment which

would be the subject of a debate today.

The current crisis is the most serious after the southern republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan clashed in the spring over the future of the Armenian-claimed Azerbaijani territory of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Both republics used different articles of the Constitution to stake their claim to Nagorno-Karabakh.

The Armenian problem has still not been resolved, and the Armenian majority in Nagorno-Karabakh this week began a new strike to press their demands for the enclave to be transferred to Armenian jurisdiction.

But behind the constitutional issue is a potentially serious political challenge to Mr Gorbachev who left Moscow yesterday on his way to India. The Estonian decision, which shakes the very foundations on which Soviet power is based, could easily be followed not only by the parliaments in the other Baltic states, but in other strongly nationalist republics as well, such as Armenia and Georgia.

Sanctuary in France

Cairo dolphins given home

Cairo (Reuters) - The two performing dolphins abandoned in a hotel swimming pool beside the Nile six months ago will be flown to France next week, a British marine wildlife specialist said yesterday.

Mr Doug Cartledge said he had received permission from the Government for the dolphins, Lino and Nimo, to leave.

The male dolphins, abandoned by their Swiss owner, Mr Bruno Lienhardt, after the Meridien Hotel cancelled his show in May, will be flown to Antibes, France on Wednesday and housed in an aquarium park, Mr Cartledge said.

An Air France cargo plane flying from Djibouti would pick up the dolphins and take them to their new home. "I'm very happy now. It's the first time I have smiled in ages," said Mr Cartledge, who ar-

rived two weeks ago after one of the mammals stopped eating and the hotel appealed for overseas help.

Mr Cartledge, who had said the dolphins might die if they remained in Egypt, said that he was now working to rebuild the strength of Nimo who had become weakened after suffering from an abdominal infection.

Mr Edouard Speck, the general manager of the Meridien, said the dolphins had cost the hotel more than \$60,000 (£35,000) in maintenance and lost revenue.

Hotel guests were unable to use the main pool and had to make do with a smaller one during the dolphins' residence there.

Mr Lienhardt, who disappeared after his last show, was not available for comment yesterday. JAKART: A school of

dolphins nudged and guided two sailors, shipwrecked in rough seas off the coast of Indonesia, through the night to the safety of a small island (Reuters reports).

The men were able to raise the alarm and rescue teams plucked another nine of the ship's crew from the sea, a spokesman for the ship's owners, the Indonesian state oil company Pertamina, said yesterday.

Two crewmen of the 545-tonne tanker, *Elipsa III*, which sank on Monday in the Indian Ocean off Java, are missing and one was found dead, the spokesman said.

The two sailors guided by the dolphins reached a small island off the Indonesian wildlife reserve at Ujung Kulon on Tuesday morning.

Both of the survivors were wearing lifejackets during their ordeal.

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

Tension rises in Kosovo

For the first time since the Albanian riots in the troubled Kosovo region seven years ago, thousands of Albanians took to the streets yesterday to demonstrate their support for the Albanian leaders whose resignations Serbia has for some time been demanding.

More than 3,000 miners from the Trepa mines, some 18 miles away, marched on the provincial capital, Pristina. On their way, they shrugged off police attempts to stop them and broke through a thin police cordon.

They carried Yugoslav, as well as Albanian flags, and banners hailing the Yugoslav Communist Party and Tito. They also displayed banners supporting the Albanian leaders and shouted "We will protect our officials".

Their march was intended to counter the demands of the Serbian leadership for the resignation of top Albanian party officials whom the Kosovo Serbians accuse of supporting Albanian nationalist designs to force them out of the province.

The miners were joined by several thousand Albanians in the capital. The miners' march was timed to coincide with a meeting of the Kosovo Communist Par-

ty's Politburo, convened after several postponements, to decide the leadership's resignation.

The Albanian leaders have been resisting pressure from Serbia whose leader, Mr Slobodan Milosevic, has been calling for a purge of the Albanian party leadership in order to satisfy the demands of the Serbian population of the region.

The main targets of the Serbian attacks have been the party's president, Miss Kacusa Jassari, and Mr Azem Vlassi, a member of the provincial Politburo.

Both have let it be known that they would not resign under pressure from the street. But while the Albanian demonstrators marched on the capital Miss Jassari relinquished her post as president but retains her seat in the Politburo.

The Serbian members of the Kosovo Politburo resigned some time ago in order to clear the way for the resignations of the Albanian officials and leave the body almost entirely in the hands of Albanians. That would precipitate their downfall, it was argued.

At the heart of the dispute is the Serbian campaign to impose full control over the region where ethnic Albanians represent an overwhelming majority and where the Serbs now make up less than 10 per cent of the population.

In order to avoid this, Mr Milosevic wants to remove the Albanian leadership and replace them with more subservient officials.

This strategy, however, has further alienated the Albanians. As pressure from Serbia is being stepped up, tension is mounting among the Albanians who are resisting the proposed constitutional changes that would greatly limit the self-rule they have been enjoying.

In order to show that such a policy enjoys Serbian support, which it indeed does, Mr Milosevic intends to stage a mass rally in Belgrade tomorrow at which the Serbs will air their grievances over alleged discrimination in Kosovo.

Yesterday's meeting complicates the situation further. The Albanian demonstration has increased the danger of new ethnic conflict in the region, where the two nations now totally ignore the existence of one another.

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Mulroney adds
election strategy
save his Government

Visit by minister
helps to heal rift
with Malaysia



Japan in the dock
over log imports

Mulroney adopts new election strategy to save his Government

From Christopher Thomas, Montreal

With the Canadian elections just three days away, the Prime Minister, Mr. Brian Mulroney, has adopted a new, fiercely combative strategy to save his four-year-old Government from defeat.

So far, his campaign has been notable only for its lifelessness. With victory seemingly assured, he opened his re-election bid on October 1 with low-key, low-risk tactics that turned out to be disastrous miscalculations.

He stormed into a suburban Montreal shopping mall two days ago clearly determined to test his new approach on several hundred cheering French Canadians.

Speaking into a crackling microphone in a tiny, packed hall, while a bitter wind lashed the faces of eager crowds forced to stand outside, he assailed the opponents of his Liberal Party as Luddites. People in the crowd looked at one another, wondering what a Luddite was.

"Yes, the Liberals have become Canada's Luddites," he persisted. "Anti-investment, anti-trade, anti-business, anti-American and anti-progress." The little hall shook with cheers.

It is the Prime Minister's

singular misfortune that he tends to come across as a bit phoney, especially on television. Political opponents cruelly call him "Ivin' Brian", although they do not mean it literally. It is just that he exaggerates wildly and is much given to over-spicing his speeches with superlatives. Opinion polls show that people think he has been a competent Prime Minister; but they do not trust him.

The Liberals and the smaller New Democratic Party could hardly believe their luck when they observed Mr. Mulroney's initially tepid campaign style. The decisive turning point in his fortunes came in two television debates three weeks ago, when he was crushed by Mr. John Turner, the Liberal leader.

"I happen to believe you have sold us out," Mr. Turner said in the one line that is played over and over again on television. He was referring to the US-Canada free trade agreement which Mr. Mulroney's Government negotiated with the Reagan Administration. The pact, held up by the Canadian Senate, is the dominant issue of the election campaign.

Until now, Mr. Mulroney

has defended the accord with statistics and vague generalizations, while opponents pounded away at the stirring image of the mighty neighbour storming at will across Canada's border, dominating the country's industries and way of life.

The Prime Minister was totally unprepared for such a powerfully emotional, nationalistic assault on the agreement, which is strongly supported by Canadian and American businessmen. But he has at last found his voice, saving his campaign from almost certain death by boredom. It remains to be seen whether his fighting comeback is too late.

He hurriedly visited the little French-speaking town of St. Jerome in Quebec province the other day. This was a good place to try out his new themes of nationhood, family, unity and tolerance. Refusing to be drawn directly into weary defences of the trade pact, he launched instead into a long litany of economic achievements in his first term of office.

Mr. Mulroney appears to have decided to leave the trade pact well alone for the rest of the campaign.

Riding into a royal sunset



Action Chief, a 17-year-old stallion, nuzzling his rider, Superintendent Bert Hutchings, at a ceremony to mark their joint retirement in Perth, Australia. The Queen suggested during her tour of the country earlier this year that Mr. Hutchings be allowed to keep the horse.

Fears of unrest over Sudan's pact with rebels

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Sudan yesterday entered a tense and unpredictable period which could either end its civil war or lead to a wider conflict with new battle lines.

The extraordinary terms of a peace agreement signed in Addis Ababa between the southern rebels and the largest party in the Sudanese coalition could make or break the Government of Mr. Sadiq al-Mahdi, the Prime Minister.

Both diplomatic and Sudanese expert sources felt the situation was poised on a knife-edge. Although the agreement was seen as a hopeful development, there was a danger of riots provoked by the National Islamic Front, the fundamentalist party within the coalition, possibly leading to a military coup. But there was also a risk that Libya, which under the terms of the agreement will lose much of its influence in Sudan, might intervene by giving military support to extreme fundamentalists.

"It is an extremely delicate situation and the next few days will be crucial," said Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim Diraiq, a former cabinet minister in the prime minister's Umma party, and a former governor of Darfur province.

Mr. Diraiq, who now lives

in London, spoke on the telephone to leaders of the Sudanese Government delegation in Addis Ababa immediately after the agreement was signed after five days of talks.

Only the largest party, the Democratic Unionist Party, was involved in the talks with Colonel John Garang, leader of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army, which has fought a five-year civil war to prevent domination of the south by the north.

The outcome will depend on whether the agreement obtains enough support within the coalition. Mr. Mohamed Osman el-Mirghani, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, said the Prime Minister had shown "his support of the peace initiatives contained in this agreement".

But the terms of the agreement reverse many of the government's most important policies. They have introduced new Islamic sharia legislation, now before Parliament, which will be abandoned under the new agreement.

In Britain, the Foreign Office welcomed the agreement as "an important step towards peace and reconciliation".

Visit by minister helps to heal rift with Malaysia

From Humphrey Hawksley, Kuala Lumpur

Lord Glenarthur, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, has made a low-key visit to Malaysia this week in the latest stage of diplomatic manoeuvres which have ended six years of bitterness between London and Kuala Lumpur and won British arms manufacturers potential sales worth up to £1.5 billion.

The arms deal marks a shift in British attitude towards its former colony, and Lord Glenarthur was yesterday in Singapore for a regional heads of mission meeting which is assessing Britain's overall policy in South-East Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

For several weeks now, British arms salesmen have been visiting Kuala Lumpur to work out details of the memorandum of understanding which was signed between Mrs. Thatcher and Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, the Malaysian Prime Minister, in London at the end of September.

It is expected that the first contracts will be signed within the next three months. In the following years dozens of British military technicians, advisers and instructors will be sent to Malaysia in a programme which some commentators have said will end the policy of withdrawing all British military forces east of Suez.

The plan is to modernize the Malaysian armed forces and restructure them to meet an external threat instead of the now-eradicated internal threat by communist insurgents.

The potential enemies in geo-political terms are seen as China, the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Malaysia also has continuing territorial disputes with the Philippines. Its 144,000-strong armed forces will become a more significant

element in the 17-year-old Five Power Defence Arrangement — a regional pact between Britain, New Zealand, Singapore, Malaysia and Australia, which at present takes the leading role.

On the negotiating table are reported to be up to six new Vickers submarines, Rapier ground-to-air missiles, Lynx anti-submarine helicopters and 12 British Aerospace Tornado multi-role combat aircraft. There are also provisions for joint-manufacturing projects and a transfer of sophisticated military technology to Malaysia. It is likely to be the biggest British arms deal since the sale of 120 Tornados to Saudi Arabia.

Defence analysts say the deal has also broken new ground in international arms sales to developing countries because much of the payment will be made with Malaysian commodities such as tin, rubber and palm oil.

"They modernize the military without a huge increase in their defence budget," said one analyst, adding that Britain's competitors, mainly the United States and France, lost out partly because they were unable to offer such a complex package.



Lord Glenarthur: Reviewing policy in South-East Asia.

Rainforest preservation

Japan in the dock over log imports

From Joe Joseph, Tokyo

The Worldwide Fund for Nature yesterday put Japan in the dock for resuming log imports from Brazil earlier this month. The conservationist organization says the move by Japan, by far the world's largest log importer, exploits a loophole in Brazil's soon to be imposed ban on log exports and undermines international efforts to protect fast disappearing tropical forests.

The Fund fears that the revived trade with Brazil will undercut trade with countries like Malaysia — Japan's main supplier of tropical logs — Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, forcing them to lower their prices.

Conservationists say this will speed up deforestation in South-East Asia. It also threatens efforts by the 42-member International Tropical Timber Organization, which has just met in Yokohama, to ensure that wood producers reap more of the benefits from their natural resource by processing the timber themselves.

Forestry experts reckon that

less than one per cent of all tropical forests are being managed in a way that sustains their productivity.

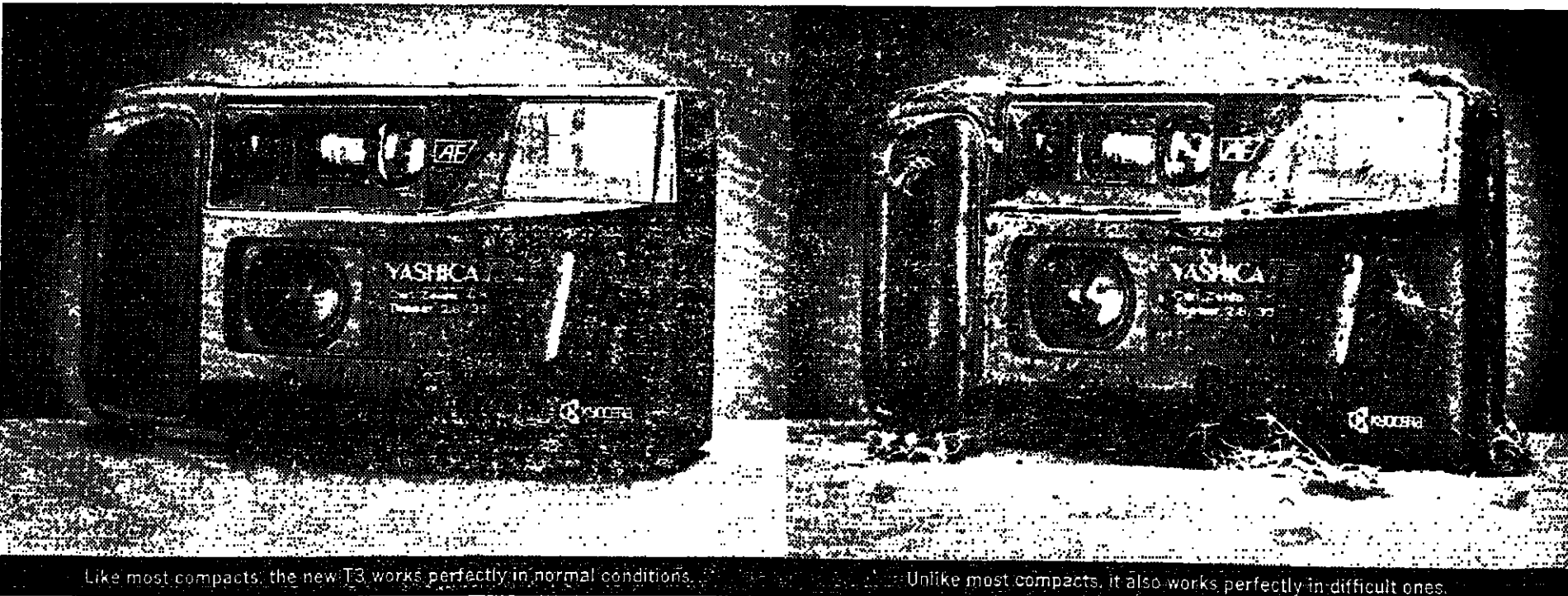
Mr. Adam Markham, the Fund's campaign officer, told foreign reporters in Tokyo yesterday: "A sudden influx of logs to Japan from Brazil could seriously jeopardize attempts to improve forest management and conservation policies in South-East Asia and could also open the floodgates of Japanese trade in Amazonian timber."

"Countries like Malaysia will be unable to afford to modify forestry practices if their prices are undercut. This latest trade agreement between Japan and Brazil does just that."

A 1979 ban by Brazil on log exports was partially revoked in 1986.

But President Sarney recently earned applause from conservationists when he reaffirmed Brazil's intention to prevent deforestation in the Amazon by banning exports and cutting subsidies to cattle ranching.

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Bhutto seeks to woo Pakistan coalition partners

From Anatoli Lieven, Lahore

The impressive victory by the Pakistan People's Party in the Miss Benazir Bhutto in the country's general election, against considerable odds, has reconfirmed its status as the only genuinely national political organization.

Its right-wing rivals in the Islamic Democratic Alliance, and its Muslim League component, have been reduced to a core in the Punjab with a few appendages in North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

However, the PPP failed to gain an absolute majority of seats or votes, and the balance is held by small parties and independent MPs, whom it must seek to win over to its manifesto programme for national reconstruction and re-unification. The party's economic policy is designed to embrace both social democracy and encourage private enterprise in a mixed economy. The first clause of the manifesto chapter on industrialization contains only one sentence: "There will be no nationalization of industries."

But this section also contains several dinosaurs from the 1970s — notably the emphasis on building up heavy industry. The proposed measures would be extremely expensive. One Karachi magazine has calculated that the PPP's five-year programme would cost \$11.47 billion (£6.3 billion) — 25 times the US aid package for the period and much larger than the other parties' commitments.

Pakistani and international economic commentators say that, once in power, the PPP would probably think again. Nonetheless, observers are afraid that the combination of a residual populist ideology, raised public expectations, and a weak governmental team could lead a People's

Party administration to fritter away state resources on bribes to various sections of society, meanwhile driving states even further into the red.

The perceived weakness of Miss Bhutto's team, especially in finance, is a cause of concern to many observers. To find someone of real quality, she might have to go to the Pakistani community abroad, for example to Mr Shahid Javed Burki of the World Bank. But there would then be the problem of getting such experts into Parliament.

The People's Party, on the strength of its manifesto commitments, would not launch an attack on the Islamic establishment.

But many Muslim clerics could expect to lose some of the privileges they enjoyed under General Zia's rule.

On foreign policy, Miss Bhutto aimed much of her pre-poll propaganda at placating Washington. She made conciliatory noises towards India, but balanced these with some chauvinist rhetoric during her campaign.

Domestically, a great deal now hangs on the provincial assembly polls tomorrow, especially those in Punjab. If the Alliance succeeds in carrying these and retaining the provincial government with more than 60 per cent of Pakistan's population, it could perhaps prevent the formation of a PPP government in Islamabad, or at least make life very difficult for it.

The key to the formation to a new government in Islamabad is held by President Ishaq Khan, the caretaker in the wake of General Zia's death, and the smaller parties and independents.

Miss Bhutto promised during the campaign that the PPP would, in any event, seek a coalition with its former allied parties in the Movement for



Women's day: As Miss Benazir Bhutto took a strong lead in the election count, Karachi voters watch a woman television presenter giving the latest figures.

the Restoration of Democracy. While this was an expedient move to try to avoid the formation of a coalition of jealous elements against a PPP government, smaller parties within the Movement found it extremely difficult to work with the much larger People's Party in opposition, and it seems doubtful that they would find it much easier in government. So minority groups might be more tempted to enter a coalition with the Alliance, where they would have more of a say.

A leading actor among these smaller parties is likely to be the Mohajir Qumi Movement, representing the Urdu-speaking Mohajir community of Sind, with 13 parliamentary seats. It could go with either the PPP or the Alliance.

The People's Party has clearly profited greatly from

forces of extreme Sindhi nationalism may be a sign of better relations ahead.

Other MPs and smaller groups, however, are likely to respond purely to offers of state patronage from either side — and so indeed may many members of the two parties.

This is where presidential powers are so crucial. Under General Zia's amendment to the 1973 Constitution, of which the President would then have to take notice.

right to choose the Prime Minister, irrespective of which is the largest party in Parliament.

The Prime Minister then has 60 days to choose the government — which PPP supporters fear might mean subverting their MPs by means of bribes. They do not trust President Ishaq Khan, and their conviction that rigging is taking place has not improved relations.

But the President appeared on Wednesday to agree with some lawyers close to the PPP when he said that determining the Prime Minister might take at least a week, and that first Parliament should elect a speaker.

The lawyers believe that this process would automatically establish the existence of a parliamentary majority, of which the President would then have to take notice.

Voters in much of Pakistan may only have had a choice between rival groups of landlords, but many clearly tilted towards the side which they felt historically had offered them a somewhat greater say in their own affairs.

The heritage of the martial law years under General Zia have received a severe rebuff, and the requirement for voters to produce identity cards — effectively depriving many poor people of the right to vote — may even have contributed to PPP support among others angered by the move.

The election may not have been perfect, but it has been generally freer, fairer and above all more peaceful than almost any other in the Muslim world in recent years.

A party led by a woman has won the most votes. It may be true that Miss Bhutto has made much use of traditional

images of the aggrieved, avenging daughter. But her success does mark progress.

The poll has seen the general rejection of doctrinaire religious politics as preached by the Alliance. The main party in the Islamic grouping, the Jamaat Islami, has been reduced to a shadow, chiefly by the Mohajirs in Sind. The largest religious party is now the Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam, with seven seats.

Its clerics belong to the Sunni Deoband theological school, a local tradition — unlike the Wahabi faith of the Jamaat, which has its origins in Saudi Arabia — and emphasizes a more pluralist and liberal kind of religion.

Pakistanis have not rejected some role for Islam in politics, but a majority have spurned what they see as its misuse by fanatics and self-seekers.

Leading article, page 17

Two jailed over rail disaster in Russia

Moscow (Reuters) — Two Soviet railwaymen have been jailed for 12 years for negligence which resulted in the deaths of 106 people in a collision between two trains in August last year, Tass said.

A court in Rostov-on-Don in southern Russia had established the cause of the accident as the failure of the braking system on a goods train, which rammed into a Moscow-bound passenger train near the town of Kamensk-Shakhtinsky.

Nazi acquittal

Bonn (AP) — A former Gestapo chief in Châlons-sur-Marne, north-eastern France, Count Modest Korff, was acquitted of charges involving the deportation of 177 French Jews who died in Auschwitz.

10 pilots die

Moscow (AFP) — Afghan rebels killed 10 Soviet pilots and wounded 20 in a rocket attack on Kabul airport.

Curbs lifted

Suva (Reuters) — Fiji suspended security laws which gave the military and police wide powers, including detention without trial.

Liani divorce

Athens (AFP) — Mrs Dimitra Liani, aged 34, the companion of the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, has been granted a divorce from her architect husband.

Oldest person

Palatka, Florida (AP) — Mrs Carrie White, a tobacco-chewing woman who is aged 114, has been certified the oldest living person by the Guinness Book of World Records.

Letter from New York

Violence spurred by 'crack' plague

The 1,200 children of New York's Public School 53 have just received a graphic lesson in the perils of drug-buying — their headmaster, Mr Matthew Barnwell, aged 55, was arrested while buying two vials of "crack", the deadly cocaine derivative.

"I work for the Board of Education," Mr Barnwell protested in vain to the arresting officer on 148th Street.

Given that teachers are supposed to be holding the frontline in the war against drugs, the incident outside the South Bronx primary school might have been expected to cause outrage.

But such is people's resignation to the drug plague that many New Yorkers reacted with their trademark shrug, which says "So what else is new?"

Mr Barnwell, it turned out, had a long history of troubles but rules of tenure, the teachers' union and his race made it impossible to sack him.

The case provided another glimpse of the hold that crack now exerts on the city; it is a grip that embraces far more than the poor ghettos and has helped accelerate an indifference to violence that is becoming increasingly noticeable.

A smokeable crystal, crack is ferociously addictive — far more so than any other drug. For \$5 (about £2.70) you can freely buy a short-lived "hit" almost anywhere in New York, often from children barely in their teens. Police-men and judges say they are losing the fight against the drug, and the prisons are overwhelmed.

Crack is wreaking social havoc, particularly in the black and Hispanic inner city areas. Mr Benjamin Ward, the Police Commissioner, insists that while New York is suffering an epidemic, it is not yet out of control. But, he adds, "it appears to me that, right now, the drug lords are on top of the situation".

The statistics are numbing, and they are echoed, although usually in milder form, in other cities. More than half the murders committed so far this year in New York have been linked either to crack or cocaine dealing, according to city officials. Other crimes, from prostitution to robbery, are soaring.

New Yorkers, of course, have a long tradition of killing each other in volumes that boggle British minds. But the trend of violence has jumped alarmingly; the murder rate has risen by more than 10 per cent so far this year compared with 1987, and the tally now stands at more than five homicides a day.

Crack and the craving for it generate something particularly disturbing — an irrational disregard for life. While old-style criminals would shun violence, and the murder of a policeman above all, drug dealers or takers have been responsible for a recent spate of mindless killings, including the cold-blooded murder of three policemen in separate incidents.

Over the past week, citizens have died in circumstances that would in the past have earned headlines. Take the mother, aged 20, who was walking home up Columbus Avenue on the Upper West Side, a "yuppie" district of Manhattan, one night last week. A young man approached her, asked her the way, then shot her dead. The incident won no more than a brief mention in *The New York Times*.

A night earlier, a woman was unloading a car in the borough of Queens. A man strolled up and shot her dead.

In another recent case, a Queens crack addict confessed to a string of senseless knife attacks in which at least three people died.

For many people, these incidents are creating a growing sense of menace and helplessness in the face of random violence.

The threat can be felt on most journeys through the streets of Manhattan. You can rarely walk far without encountering the burnt-out stare that goes with crack. Though shrugged off by many as a fact of life in New York, the sense of menace is part of a phenomenon that is emerging both here and in other big cities — a growing tolerance of violence as part of life.

Closely tied to this is what appears to be a rise in old-fashioned racism. In New York, there have been several racial attacks, including a shooting and beating attack by blacks against two whites on Staten Island last weekend. A symptom of this tension is the recent emergence of a white "skin-head" culture in New York, a movement that apes the "bovyer boys" of 1970s London.

As usual, television is the best barometer of the popular psyche. Judging by the latest trends on the box, the mood of the moment is ugly.

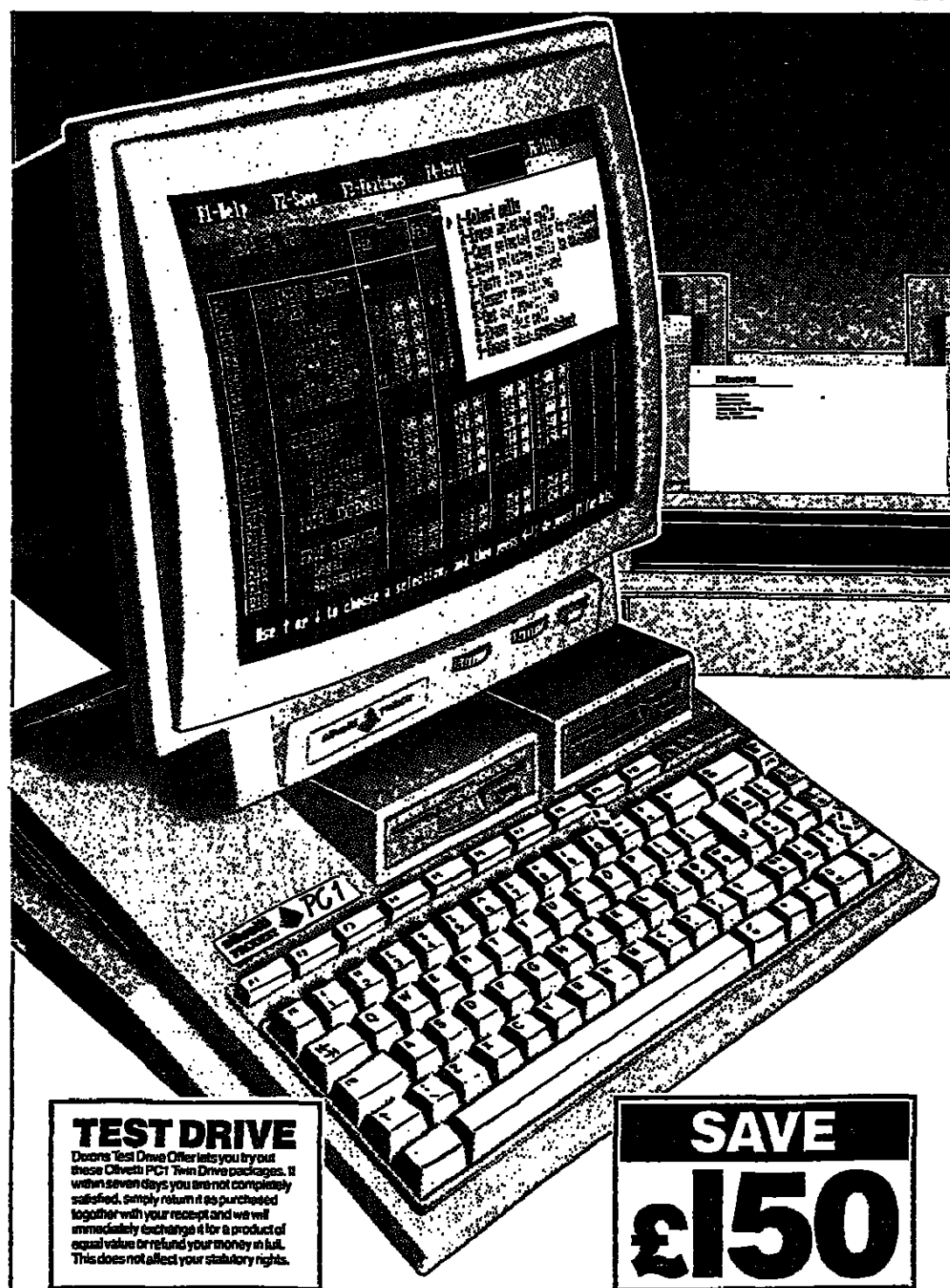
The New York area is leading the country in the new genre of trash television. In these, talk show "hosts" such as Mr Mort Downey or Mr Gerald Rivera, provoke their guests in front of a taping studio audience.

The most spectacular results so far were achieved by Mr Rivera last month when his skin-head and black-activist studio guests started brawling during a show on the theme of "teenage hate-mongers". Mr Rivera received a broken nose, but the recorded broadcast was watched last weekend by a record 40 per cent of the viewing public.

Mr Jimmy Breslin, New York's journalist-chronicler, came up this week with a winning idea. "If they want violence on television, then put on the real thing," he said, proposing a quiz show to be hosted by Mr John Gotti, the current boss of the New York Mafia. Losers would suffer appropriately horrible on-camera fates at the hands of Mr Gotti's associates.

Charles Bremner

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SPECTRUM

St Paul's: a new vision

Deyan Sudjic
examines the plans
for Paternoster
Square, Britain's
most sensitive
development

After nearly two years of shadow boxing, Arup Associates, architects of the master-plan for the redevelopment of Paternoster Square, around St Paul's Cathedral, have finally revealed their hand. An exhibition of their proposals for the most emotion-charged development site in London will look like a scene from the crypt of St Paul's on Monday. It will show an extensive model of the whole area, drawings and detailed models of individual buildings.

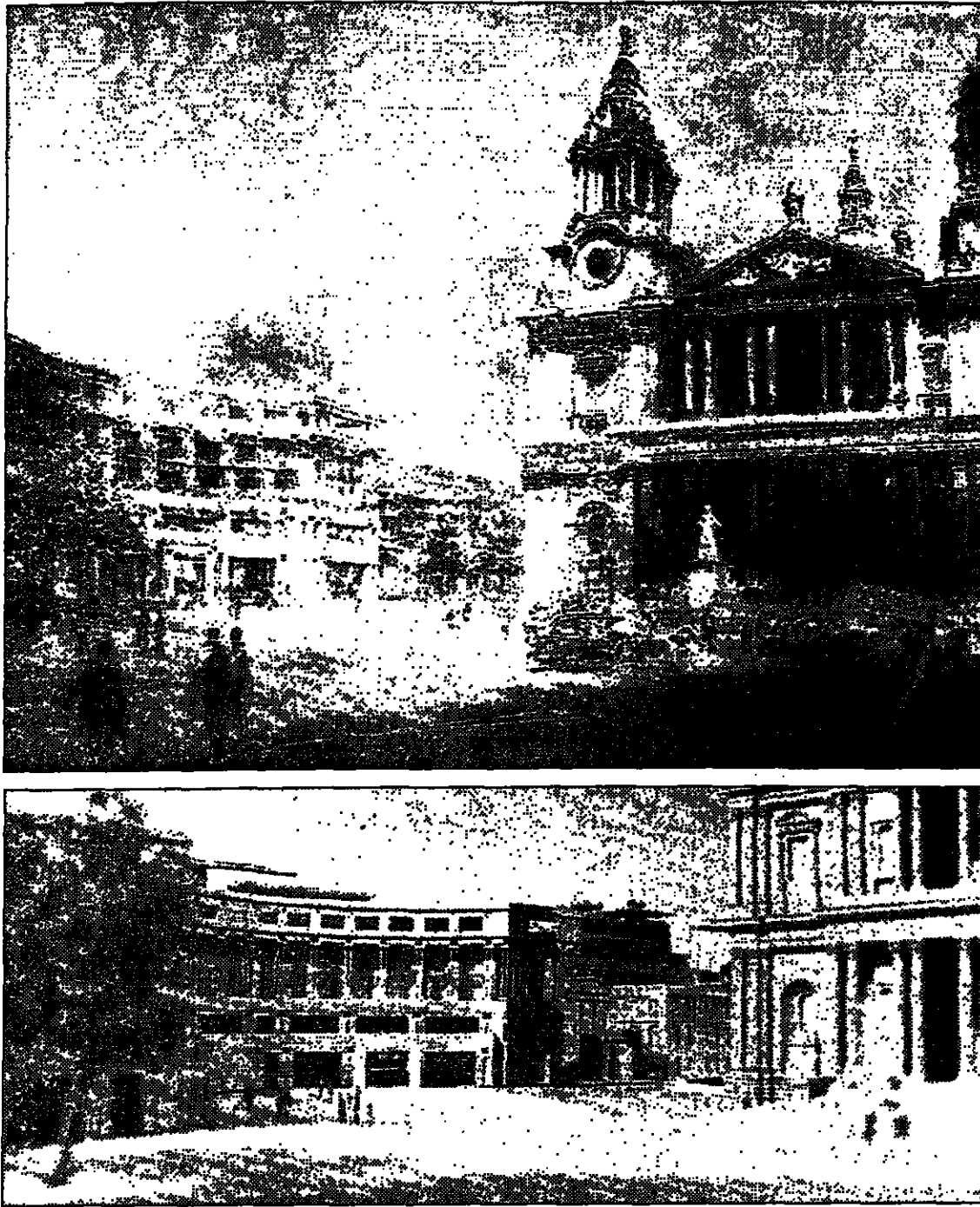
Given that this is the very scheme that the Prince of Wales has missed no opportunity to denounce ever since he had a private view at the beginning of 1987, it is an odd state of affairs that it should have taken so long for the rest of us to get a look at it. All that the public has seen so far are the planners' diagrams, not much more than doodles, that were put on show in the crypt of St Paul's in the spring of 1987.

Britain is ostensibly in possession of a democratic planning system — yet discussion of this important development has been conducted between the Prince and the developers as a long-range bombardment.

Despite the fuss, what Sir Philip Dowson of Arup Associates — the patrician architect behind the scheme, who is best known for his collegiate work at Oxford — is proposing, is less than startling. He divides the site into halves, each with its own distinctive character. To the south would be a mannered looking assembly of public buildings, providing a slightly self-conscious setting for the cathedral. To the north would be a tightly packed mass of office buildings that would pay for the project.

They are drawn up around a network of pedestrian streets and squares. A sweeping glass-roofed arcade full of shops, bars and restaurants would cut across in a long arc from Cheapside to Ludgate Hill, forming the front line between the civic south of the site and the commercial north. The arcade would curve around the cathedral, opening at intervals to provide glimpses of Wren's masterpiece.

South of the arcade, the public buildings would include a museum and an hotel. The offices, no more



Looking ahead: going on display at St Paul's, an artist's view (top) of Paternoster Square and (below) the model

than eight storeys high, would be designed by different architects: Michael Hopkins, working on the Financial Times building on the other side of the cathedral, and Richard MacCormack have already been appointed. Their buildings would be half the height of the existing towers, although they would be much more densely packed. The scheme as designed would contain a total of 1.6 million sq ft of space, compared with 850,000 sq ft in the existing Paternoster Square.

The architect most conspicuously missing from the line-up is Richard

Rogers, who took part in the original competition in February 1987 to find an architect to design the development, and was under the impression that he had shared the victory with Dowson and was joint master-planner for the project. Rogers produced the most memorable image in the competition. He suggested linking the Underground station at St Paul's with the shopping part of the development. To do it, he proposed creating an enormous glass-roofed space above the station, a kind of underground Pompeii centre. But Rogers was seen as too controversial a choice

and was offered a more minor role in the project, which he turned down.

Dowson has designed the set-pieces in a kind of illusionistic version of mannerism. His hotel, which would form a semi-circular counterpart to the west front of the cathedral, looks uncomfortably like Rome's giant masonry typewriter, the Victor Emmanuel monument, with its arcade of paired columns, and its massive rusticated base.

Dowson hedges his bets. He still wants to be a Modernist at heart, but he also wants to respond to the context he is working in. Look at the

facade of the hotel through half-closed eyes and you see what appears to be a classical building. Look harder, and you see that it is all done by the power of suggestion. The giant, paired columns are no more than a screen that stands clear of the main building and are not strictly classical at all. But the most extraordinary thing about Paternoster, the idea that makes it worth arguing about, is not the shape of the new development at all, but the fact that it is taken for granted that almost 1 million sq ft of offices, many no more than 20 years old, and seen as the height of architectural achievement in their day, should be demolished.

Paternoster in its present incarnation was planned by Lord Holford in 1956. It is presented as the embodiment of every evil of modern development. In fact, it already has a large number of thriving shops.

It is made up not of one desolate plaza, but of two squares that have a subtle relationship with each other, one open and formal, the other intimate and enclosed. And its buildings are not concrete as they are often described, but faced in costly Portland stone and slate.

There are things wrong with Holford's plan, but to dismiss it out of hand we run the risk of taking the same cavalier view of the past as the more simple-minded Modernists of the 1950s, and producing solutions that will be just as short-lived. At the core of the problem is respect. But the solution is not as simple as the Prince of Wales, with his image of a Rugby scrum around St Paul's, shutting it out from view, implies. To create a cordon sanitaire around the dome would be disastrous. What it really needs is to become part of the fabric of the city, so that you can come on it by surprise, and find it revealed by other buildings. Holford understood that, while Dowson shies away from it.

The other vital issue is the planning one — that is to say, what kind of place is the precinct of St Paul's going to be? It is never going to be the romantic world that Canaletto painted from the Thames, and which the Prince aches for. Nobody, not even John Simpson with his toy town Classical plan for the site, endorsed by the Prince, is going to recreate the world that filled the churchyard with publishers and printers. Nor will architecture bring back the religious faith expressed by Wren's building, which made it the vital heart of a bustling city.

Dowson's design, with its stage-set quality, with his artfully composed crescents and semicircles, spells out the essential unreality of the place with perhaps too much clarity.

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Under offer: a licence to fib



CRAIG BROWN

Regency-style: Couple of pillars against the front wall. Craftsman-built: Falling to pieces. Within easy reach of city centre in a slum. Easily managed garden: Concrete forecourt. Superb leisure complex: Abandoned cars in garden. Imposing Grim: Exciting new development: National Car Park. Unspoilt: Not worth spoiling.

"This is a really lovely, lovely examination," says Mr. Chris Slime. "And I'm sure you're going to be very happy with it."

Debreit has recently apologized for making the mistake of listing Cardinal Hume as a married man. Meanwhile, their rivals, Debnik, claim proudly to have got their own entries "more right than wrong", though they admit that "owing to a computer error" the Rev Ian Paisley is described as a "regular panellist on BBC TV's popular Blankety Blank", Mr Norman Tebbit's hobby is "light crochet work", while Sir Geoffrey Howe lists his clubs as "Playboy International" and his hobbies "Setting the town alight", and Sir Alfred Sherman is credited with "a gonish sense of humour". Mr Jeffrey Archer is described as "a writer" and Mr Nicholas Ridley is reportedly furious that his interests are listed as "the Environment". But the greatest outcry has come from leading Tories, who are dismayed by the description of Mr Edward Heath as "past leader of the Conservatives".

"We shall be taking steps to make sure this dreadful calumny is not repeated," says a senior party member.

Serving a secrets obsession

Is Washington
pandering to
British wishes by
denying access
to sensitive
documents?

The author John Costello believes he has discovered an alarming phenomenon within the National Archives building in Washington DC. The United States seems to be going to exceptional lengths to accommodate the British Government's obsession with secrecy.

Countless buff-coloured cards, officially known as "withdrawing notices", poke out of the tops of grey boxes of files, declaring in the tortured language of bureaucracy, that certain sensitive papers have been removed from public scrutiny at the request of "GBR" — Great Britain. Historians such as Costello are worried. A primary information source is drying up.

The author criss-crossed the Atlantic over a four-year period to research his new book, *Mask of Treachery: The First Documented Dossier on Blunt, M15 and Soviet Subversion* (Collins, £15).

At first a cool breeze of openness blew through the National Archives. But gradually an increasing number of withdrawal notices appeared. Obviously, Costello says, the Americans are clamping down on information that might embarrass or offend Britain.

Indeed, he thinks it would be impossible today to do detailed research for a book such as *Mask of Treachery*. And the arrival of George Bush at the White House is likely to lead to more restraint, since he is a former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, with a built-in distaste for revealing anything.

"No intelligence officer likes revealing information because, as a D-notice issued on my book in September advised me, any bit of information can be used by the other side as a piece in the grand jigsaw puzzle. Bush will be much more aware of this than any other president. And



Hidden history: archivist John E. Taylor (left) and John Costello at US National Archives

he will have enormous power to issue orders governing the release of information."

Already, there are signs that the broad access to information provided under the Freedom of Information Act is being curtailed. "The mood is changing. It is getting more difficult. It can now take three years to get documents. A number of former intelligence officers who were writing their memoirs told me it has been made clear to them that it will be much more difficult now to get their books cleared for publication."

Documents obtained by Costello before the clampdown show how British intelligence knew far more in the 1920s about Soviet penetration of the West's secrets than has been admitted. He has produced a new theory: that there was a "grandfather" super-mole, whose activities over many years protected the chief Soviet operatives who targeted their efforts on Cambridge.

"Between 1927 and 1951 not one of the major Soviet

people was picked up, even though the American records show they knew the identity of the Soviet intelligence agent who was the prime Cambridge recruiter. This leads us to the question of whether the person in charge of counter-intelligence was criminally negligent or a passive mole for the Russians," Costello says.

He adds: "The documentation I discovered provides a prima facie case that Guy Liddell, who rose to become deputy director general of M15 before he was retired in the aftermath of the Burgess-Maclean defection in 1951, was a passive Soviet mole — the grandfather mole of them all. He personally recruited Anthony Blunt into M15."

Such are the promising gems of history that now appear to be slipping into the recesses of official obscurity, presumably at the behest of the British Government. "I am sure the phones are ringing between London and Washington," Costello says.

He notes that all British documents should have been removed automatically from the archives, under a 1917 agreement not to reveal each other's secrets. But often the weeding process has been casual. It is only recently that the Americans have been "gutting" new material.

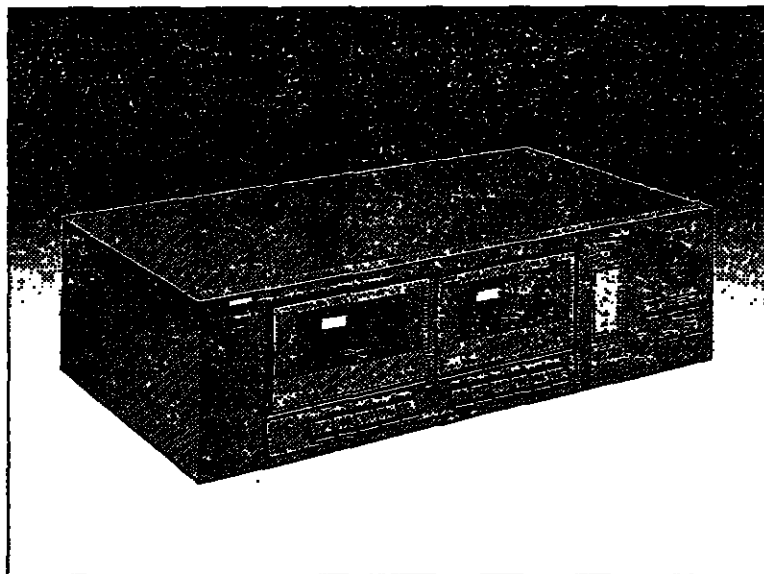
"On the last batch of files that I examined — they were 1945 records — there were 18 withdrawal notices in the space of 30 pages, all dated 1987," Costello says. "Half the material had been withdrawn. The Americans are obviously going through everything twice, and if they find anything that might cause offence to the British Government — out comes the document and in goes the card. It is a very sad development."

Christopher Thomas

Jan Morgan's estate agency ("As safe as whose houses", Spectrum, Wednesday, November 16) is called Grosvenor International, not Grosvenor Estates.

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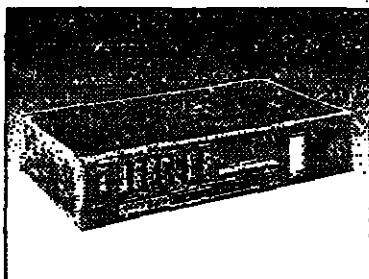


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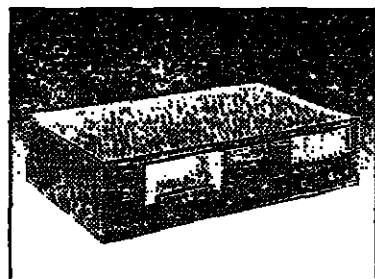
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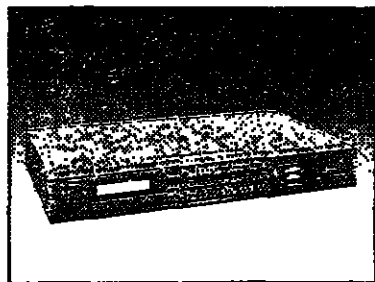
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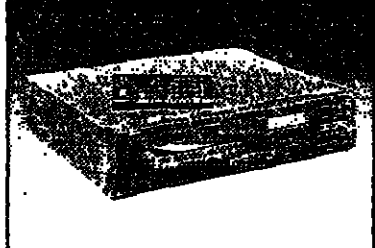
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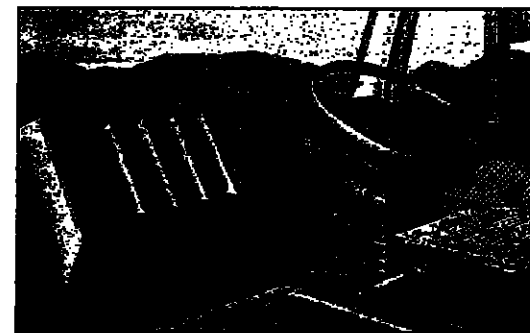
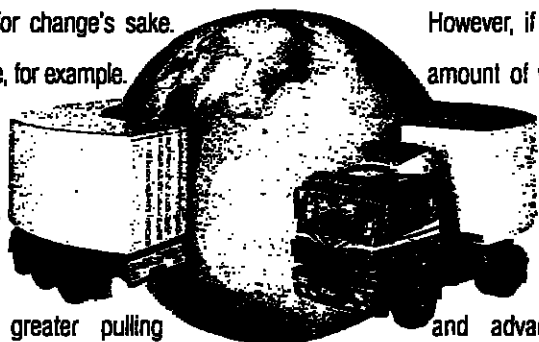
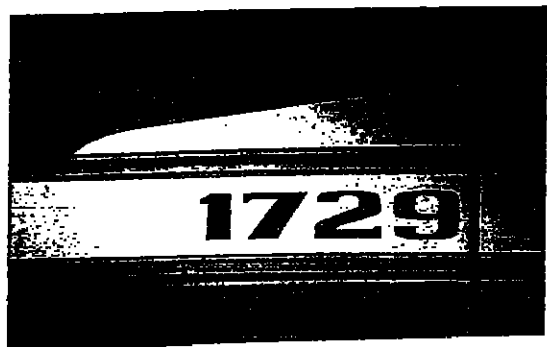
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TIMES DIARY

SHEILA GUNN

Those peers who optimistically hope to have an easy couple of months before the "big" Bills are sent up from the Commons, are in for a shock. Their leader, Lord Belstead, has grabbed a batch of heavy and complex measures from Ministers, to start in the upper House and keep his lads and lasses busy over the winter months.

Peers are expected to get their teeth into the post-Cleveland inquiry child care reforms as soon as decently possible after the Queen's Speech, and to pass it on to MPs' early next year. Lord Young's mergers and competition policy measure will be launched in the Lords. They are also expected to have the first crack at the Fair Employment Bill, imposing stringent penalties on firms in Northern Ireland which discriminate against Roman Catholics or Protestants.

However, one measure ruled out, I'm told, is the new Equal Opportunities Bill. Although it qualifies for a start in the Lords on the grounds that it is not a political hot potato, ministers thought it bad form to start a Bill against sex discrimination in a House which practises blatant inequality of the sexes. Except for a handful of old Scottish titles and war leaders' titles, hereditary peerages descend through the "heirs male" only.

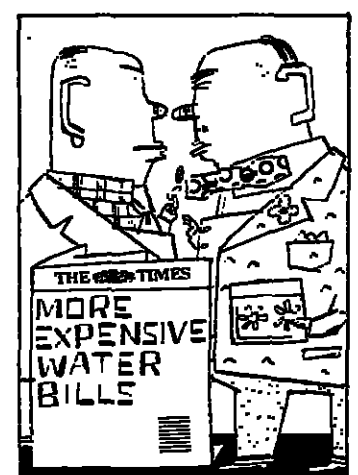
Peers tell me "the Queen is not amused" when the traditional early November State Opening of Parliament is postponed to the end of the month because the previous session runs over. "She doesn't like a cold coach", they report. Next Tuesday she will have no such complaint. For the first time, she will travel to Westminster to deliver her speech in a centrally-heated coach, with electrically-operated windows, courtesy of the Australians. To mark the bicentennial celebrations they have made her an exact replica of the Irish state coach, complete with modern amenities.

Peers found an appropriate way of paying their respects to the hard-pressed Environment Minister, Lord Cailthness, as the session ended. To his pleasure, they rushed through the third reading and "Bill do now pass" procedures at the tail-end of work on the mammoth Housing Bill, so that the rising "green" peer was released from the despatch box by early evening. It was his 40th birthday.

Gestures of goodwill are not confined to the Lords. One of the first visitors to the Edinburgh bedside of Shadow Chancellor John Smith, after his heart attack, was novelist Jeffrey Archer, who was on a speaking tour, attempting to sell Thatcherism to the Scots. Judging by the Govan by-election result, however, the Conservatives still have a lot of work to do.

The spectre of women bishops one day taking their place in the upper House does not worry the Government's business managers. With accommodation at a premium, it might be thought necessary to provide female incumbents with their own robing room. Not so. "One would assume women bishops will be as saintly as their male colleagues. In which case why can't they share the same changing room?" quipped one Whip.

BARRY FANTONI



'Freddie's taking measures. He's already given up putting it in whisky'

Among fond reminiscences in his latest book *A History of the House of Lords* (published by Collins), Lord Longford describes his humiliation at the hands of the Wilson Cabinet when, as Leader of the House, he bravely raised the issue of reform. His ideas were on the lines of a two-level Lords, with some members having speaking rights and others, far fewer, having voting rights — a scheme urged on him strongly during his weekend golf rounds at Rye with Henry Burrows, a chief official of the House.

Poor Longford recalls: "I was laughed to scorn. Harold Wilson disposed of our item with the words, 'I can imagine nothing quite so divisive as an attempt to reform the House of Lords. There was cordial agreement. My angry protests were not taken too seriously.'"

Edwina Currie is having little luck in getting her message across to smoking colleagues. At a recent ministerial meeting on crime prevention, she took great exception to John Butcher's insistence on puffing away at a big cigar. In the end she flounced out in disgust. When she was well clear of the room the Education Minister stubbed out the offending weed.

Defence Secretary George Younger is being spoken of as the next leader of the Lords. Sir Geoffrey Howe still shows little enthusiasm to move to the upper House unless he can take over the Woolpack as well. But the comparative youthfulness and increasing popularity of James Mackay, rocketed into the headlines by his battle with the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland, rules that out. Viscount Younger of Leckie, now in ailing health, is 82 next Monday. So Younger junior will one day have to decide whether to renounce his hereditary title to stay in the Commons. As MP for Ayr, his majority is a spare 182 over Labour.

"The Ministry of Agriculture", Norman Tebbit once observed, "looks after farmers. The Foreign Office looks after foreigners."

Mr Tebbit's linguistic formulation was characteristically forthright. It also expressed a very widely held view that the Foreign Office (or, to give it its full and accurate title, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office) consistently acts according to its own institutional views, if necessary in contradiction to the views of the government of the day.

The conviction that the FCO does behave in this fashion lies behind the recommendation frequently made — most recently and eloquently by David Hart on this page two weeks ago — that the Prime Minister should have an independent advisory body along the lines of the US National Security Council.

Sir Geoffrey Howe immediately (and uncharacteristically waspishly) sprang to the defence of his department in his letter to *The Times*. There is, however, much evidence against the Foreign Secretary's view of the civil servants who are supposed to work for him.

There is pragmatic evidence: nobody who has studied the subject doubts that for years

Patrick Cosgrave argues that it is time to reform the Foreign Office

A too-exclusive club

before the 1982 war British diplomats consistently encouraged Argentine governments to believe that Britain would be relieved to be rid of the incubus of the Falkland Islands, and would do no more than grumble if annexation by Argentina was achieved by force. No matter that this was in direct contradiction to the stated policy of successive British governments.

"In my experience," observed Roy Hattersley (once Minister of State at the FCO) "the Foreign Office finds it difficult to believe that it can be wrong". That is precisely the deadly judgement to be laid against its denizens.

Now, we all know (even if we have only learned it from *Yes, Minister*), that civil servants frequently seek to frustrate the intentions of their political masters that is, so to speak, part of the game of politics. But the evidence in regard to the FCO is much more devastating than

that concerning any other department of state. Peter Jay, who was a Treasury civil servant, economics editor of *The Times* and ambassador in Washington, put it like this:

"In my experience it is not true that a home civil servant will carry his doubts about ministerial policy to the point of saying: 'It is my solemn duty as a citizen to ensure that the Minister's policy is not fulfilled and that mine is fulfilled, whether or not the Minister can be induced to agree with it.'"

Mr Jay went on to say of the FCO that: "There is a sincere and idealistic belief that they are the custodians of the fundamental truths of British foreign policy, and that the politicians who come and go are among the nuisances they have to deal with in their lives."

Nobody who reported Mrs Thatcher's attempts to renegotiate Britain's budgetary contributions to the EEC between 1979

and 1980 could doubt the truth of this judgement. FCO officials (doubtless sincere and idealistic) consistently advised not only the British, but the continental press that the Prime Minister was about to give in, or settle for a fudge. This news was eagerly welcomed by other heads of government, and, in consequence, relations between states were first strained and then damaged.

It is important to stress that a civil servant who is convinced that the government he serves is wrong should resign. It can never be his business to act against that government.

I have no objection to Mr Hart's idea of a national security staff, but the priority should be reform of the FCO itself. After all, it costs some £200 million a year, and it seems extravagant, even outsize, to pay for a separate organization because the FCO is not doing its job.

The first step is to change the

method of recruitment to the FCO. At present it recruits separately from the Home Civil Service, and there is, generally, very little movement of staff between it and other departments. The FCO holds its own examinations for putative diplomats and, thereafter, trains them not only in terms of administration but in terms of departmental policy. A civil servant entrant who goes to, say, the Home Office or the Treasury can transfer to another home department with relative ease. He or she is extremely unlikely to be able to transfer to the FCO.

It should also be said that since the FCO almost never has legislation to put before the House of Commons its civil servants have very little experience of parliamentary politics. This, too, breeds exclusivity of intellect.

The second step is to change the way the FCO is administered. The movement of paper

in the Office is designed to ensure that the top mandarins have the last word before a submission to the Foreign Secretary.

In home departments it is common for the relevant secretary of state or minister to have regular tutorials with junior staff, the object being to encourage new thinking. This never happens at the FCO: the culture of the office is entirely against any such activities. The bright young spark has, therefore, little opportunity to have a direct input to the Foreign Secretary, and knows that, if he tries it, he may well damage his career.

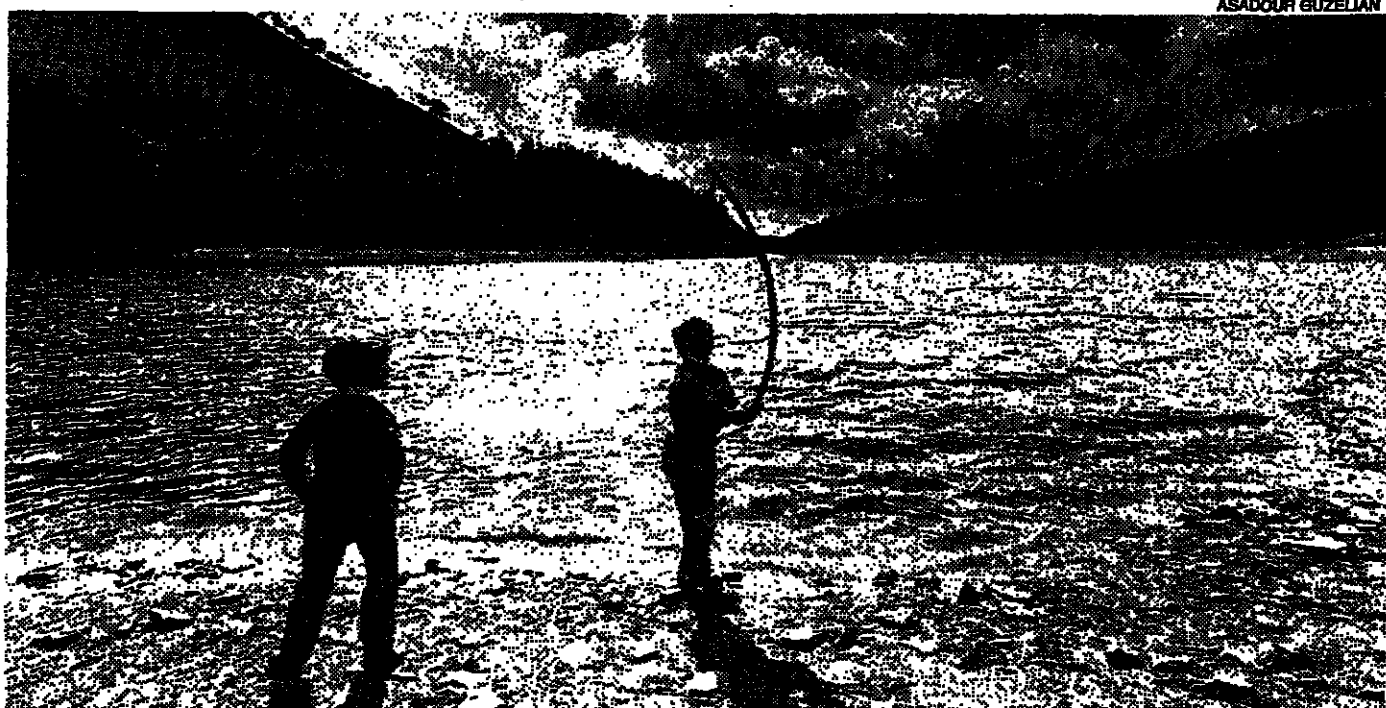
The third step is to provide for the Foreign Secretary outside advisers of calibre and seniority, whose base would be in the Office itself. I mean no disrespect to the able young men from outside who have advised Sir Geoffrey Howe; but they have not been comparable in experience or knowledge to the established civil servants.

It may be that we need a version of the National Security Council. But we should also, I believe, start getting value for our annual £200 million.

Patrick Cosgrave is author of *Carrington: a life and a policy* (Dent, 1985).

George Hill

Private water, public concern



Sunset on the Howden reservoir, Upper Derwent Valley, Derbyshire. Will water privatization end the spirit of co-operation which enabled a dozen public bodies to work together to make the Upper Derwent Valley management scheme a conservation award winner?

anti-pollution standards. Fifteen per cent of the entire area of the Peak National Park is owned by the three water authorities.

"Privatization is not at all a threat to the excellent work that has been going on in the Upper Derwent Valley," says Roderick Paul, chief executive of Severn-Trent. "You've seen what has been achieved there. The personalities involved will be the same, and we've already been active in developing our rivers and reservoirs for recreational use as far as that does not conflict with water supply needs. We are so careful in the rules we apply that sometimes our partners complain we're being over-protective."

"But I accept that we have not had to develop the skills required for pleasure-type exploitation. Where there is scope for that, we might franchise it. But it is water supply that comes first, and imposes limits. I see privatization as a positive opportunity, bringing gains for consumers, employees and the wider public."

The purification technologies of the past meant that water boards had to buy wide areas of land surrounding their great

upland reservoirs, so that they could control all that went on there and ban any activity which might pollute the precious supplies. Access to water board holdings, especially in the Lake District, was one of the great causes of the conservation movement in the past, and one which has largely been won.

Now the fear is that since improved purification techniques have made much of that territory surplus to requirements, a colossal sale of heritage land to ruthless exploiters may be in prospect, and public access may once again be threatened. "We understand that the Welsh Water Authority was recently privately considering the sale of much of the land round the Elan Valley reservoirs," says Pam Gilder, who has been making a survey of water authority holdings for the Countryside Commission.

"Sales of that kind would not necessarily be disastrous. But we would at least wish to see covenants or management agreements laid down to safeguard conservation and access."

Mr J.E. Jones, chairman of Welsh Water, says that there is

no plan for extensive sales in the Elan Valley, another winner in this year's *Times/RICS* awards. "I shall be very surprised if privatization affects our proud and enviable record of continuing care for the environment. But I shall also be very surprised if we are not able to achieve a proper commercial development of our land assets within the necessary constraints."

Fears of asset-stripping are most acute in the case of water authorities which cover areas of dense population and high land values. The recent Royal Ordnance case has left the Government acutely sensitive to the need to avoid sales which turn into a speculative bonanza at the public's expense.

The vast speculative gains available in theory are illustrated by the case of Thames Water, perhaps the most efficient and profitable of the authorities. It owns 17,000 acres of land, whose value on the market could be as great as £1 billion.

"But more than 99 per cent of our land is fully operational, and we need it," says Chris Bailey, TWA's head of public affairs. Some TWA sites have already been released, and there is lively controversy with local interests

about how far they should be retained as urban countryside, and how far brought into use as shortage land for housing. The release of a 93-acre reservoir site near Stoke Newington in 1992, when the new London ring-main will make it superfluous, will be the main bone of contention. Beyond that, TWA insists that it will continue to need most of its land, so long as Londoners still drink water.

The privatization issue which most concerns citizens is the question of standards. It has been suggested persistently that the authorities, burdened with elderly plant, and facing stricter EEC regulations, are pressing the Government to relax the standards imposed by the Control of Pollution Act (COBA), at least temporarily, so that potential buyers are not daunted by the prospect of penalties and costly repairs.

"Water will be the most regulated of all services, and that is as it should be, but the industry is very concerned over the interpretation of some directives, which are frankly unworkable," Mr Jones admits. On the Thames, pollution levels have risen in each of the last

three years, as rising population overburdens ageing plants.

Tom Berman is a leader of a local group which is on the point of taking the almost unprecedented step of suing TWA under COBA over the shortcomings of the sewage plant at Wargrave, in Berkshire. "A scheme to give extra capacity, to cope with an increase of nearly a third in the number of homes here since the 1970s, has been repeatedly delayed," he says. "Raw sewage is being allowed to flow into the river several times a month now, and to spread in a swamp across the fields."

"In going to court, we are really doing the job of HM Pollution Inspectorate. They agree there have been breaches of COBA, but won't sue because of the 'definite plans' the authority has to expand — which still have no definite date. It really horrifies us that it is reported that the Government may take powers in the privatization Bill to relax the COBA standards, and prevent people from seeking redress in the courts."

Mr Berman's MP, John Redwood, has helped the Wargrave group in their fight, but sees the Bill not as a threat but an opportunity. "I hope it will provide a tough regulatory regime with full right of redress. If not, then we shall see amendments being moved from our side of the House. But I see privatization as an ideal opportunity to get some really good standards enforced."

Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, said earlier this week that taking water authorities to court "doesn't help tremendously", and hinted at a four-year amnesty to allow them to set their tanks in order, with the help of the already-announced special grant of £1 billion. Michael Howard, Minister for Water and Planning, followed up the hint with a warning that in the long run higher standards must mean dearer water for the consumer.

Conservationists, ramblers, potential investors, water managers, and citizens with sewage at the bottom of their gardens, will all be scrutinizing the small print of the coming Bill with intense hope and fear.

Commentary • ROBERT KILROY-SILK

The nowhere man

You have to feel sorry for Neil Kinnock. However hard he tries nothing seems to go right for him and the Labour Party. Both are accident-prone, usually from self-inflicted wounds. It is not surprising that it is Liverpool's Militants; if not Benn, it is Livingstone, Bernie Grant, Linda Bellos or Dennis Davies. If not Greenwich then Govan.

That he has been zealous in his attempt to create a new image for Labour is demonstrated by the change in his own appearance. He is rarely seen nowadays without his regulation dark suit, starched white shirt and club tie; his fixed smile and stiff posture. It is all designed to say, "Look at me, I'm serious and safe."

So he is. He has attempted to fashion the Labour Party in the same mould. He has been very successful. It has altered its image, its logo, the way it conducts its annual conferences and the style and content of its party political broadcasts. The party has become as glossy and slick as some of the brochures it now despatches to its members.

Nor are these changes merely superficial. The fact is that the left has been side-lined, the Militants, most of them, except on Merseyside, have been marginalized and the Skinner-type rabble-rousing trouble-makers neutralized. There has probably never been a time when a leader of the Labour Party has so much power in, and control over, the party. He even manages to get many of his own

nominees elected to the shadow cabinet and the NEC.

All this is reflected in the party's so-called new realism, and in the substantial policy changes that have been implemented. There are still pockets of ideological resistance, still a few dissidents holding out on the wilder fringes of the brotherhood. There is still the odd Militant about, and there remain a few disaffected grumblers in the P.L.P. There is still the resentment or ambition of a Scargill or a Todd capable of causing trouble, and the whole problem of defence policy must be resolved. There are squabbles ahead, all right, but they should be minor skirmishes, a matter of mopping up, rather than full-scale battles.

On the whole Neil has done well. In the main, most of the party now accepts, if only reluctantly, the need to meet the challenge of a society that is very different from that which existed when it last won power in 1974. No member of the demoralized and defeated army of Michael Foot which returned to the Commons in 1983, would ever have believed the newly-elected young leader could achieve half what he has accomplished.

There can be no doubt about his dedication or single-mindedness. All his time over the last five years has been devoted to the regeneration of the Labour Party. And what has he achieved? Very little, said to say. Never in the history of British

politics can one man have done so much for so little.

There has hardly been an opinion poll since his election in 1983 that has shown either Neil or the party to be within political spitting distance of Mrs Thatcher and the Tories. And every time he appeared to turn the corner there was a Scargill, a Hutton, a Deirdre Wood or a Bob Gillespie gleefully awaiting him. All the changes he has made to attitudes and power structures still do not prevent an inarticulate, incompetent candidate from being selected by the local party. Remember, whatever may be said about Gillespie, that he was the Govan C.L.P.'s choice. They selected him, and the NEC with all its new Neil-initiated power, endorsed him.

The reverberations from Govan will go on for a long time. Jim Sillars' victory will have a profound effect on the Labour Party and upon British politics. The first effect has been to cast further doubts on Kinnock's continued leadership. The votes had hardly been counted before some of his colleagues were heaping on him the blame for the defeat. Dennis Canavan called on him to inquire about "his own strategy or lack of one". Ron Brown said that the vote was a protest against the "new realism". "The trouble," he moaned, "is that the leadership has not led." George Galloway has not stopped whining.

These, of course, are the malcontents — the disaffected and the disappointed. They are also out to prove their political machismo. Their criticism is not unexpected. But that does not mean they are unimportant. They are saying publicly what they know many of their more credible colleagues are saying in private. It is this knowledge that gives them confidence. They know they can look their colleagues in the eye and dare to be disavowed and go unchallenged.

That is reason enough for Neil to be worried. But there is more. The prattling of the likes of these does not merely undermine the leader, but makes criticism of him respectable. What these start, others will gleefully join. Robin Cook has already done so. The shadow cabinet minister does not have the courage to say exactly what he means, but feels the need to speak in coded riddles. Already he has supported the idea of a refusal to pay the community charge, despite his leader's declared opposition to this, and now speaks mysteriously of the need to "change the rules of engagement" in the Commons with the threat of disruptive tactics.

Nothing could be more sap-ling for the authority and morale of a leader. Yet Robin is supposed to be Neil's friend and supporter. No wonder his real friends are saying that he is despondent and depressed and might go before the next general election. Like Lenin, he is tired of putting One Step Forward, Two Steps Back.

NOV 18 ON THIS DAY 1922



As the followers of Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) tightened their grip on Turkey, the last Sultan was smuggled out of the country aboard a British warship — with a request that his five wives be cared for and sent on later.

The Flight of the Caliph

The continued tension, the daily uneasy friction in Constantinople, has suddenly been illuminated, as by a flash, by a dramatic event that may have strange repercussions throughout the Mahomedan world. The Sultan, MEHMET VAHID-ED-DIN, menaced by the resolution of the Angora Assembly depriving him of his temporal sovereignty, and by the more recent resolution threatening him with prosecution for treason, has appealed for British protection, has taken refuge on a British warship, and is now on his way to Malta. He has not abdicated. He has refused to recognize the verdict of the Angora Assembly. He still regards himself as Emperor of the Ottomans, Caliph of the Faithful, and Commander of the Faithful. He ignored the angry representations of RAUFET PASHA; he ignored the revolutionary decision of Angora to separate the functions of Sultan and Caliph. With a courage remarkable in a man of his age and of his retired life, he remained in the hope that the sad course of events might be stayed. He had not lived a heroic life. He was not a hero. He was a boy. His eldest brother MURAD had a brief and tragic reign of a few

months. Another brother, ABDUL HAMID, reigned for over thirty years, and concentrated power in his hands and revived the fading prestige of the Ottoman Caliphate. He, too, was deposed by a Young Turk revolution, and a third brother, RESHAD, was dragged from a life of ease and retirement to look with bewildered eyes, as a Constitutional Sultan, on the doings of a new kind of Turk, who involved his country in war after war. RESHAD died in 1918, and just as the war was crumbling into inevitable defeat, VAHID-ED-DIN came to the Throne. The Allies occupied Constantinople and protected the residence of the Sultan, while after in Anatolia a new national movement rose and spread, directed against the Allies, using the name of the Sultan and Caliph in order to provoke resentment against Great Britain throughout the troubled East, and yet revolutionary in its essence and definitely opposed to the sovereignty of the SULTAN. The clash between the Kemalists and the religious and temporal authority of the SULTAN, long foreseen, has come at last. The Kemalists have come to Constantinople, and the SULTAN has been compelled to seek safety in flight under British protection. A man well on in life, he showed unexpected courage at the last, and maintained his traditional claims so long as he might. The SULTAN wrote to GENERAL HARRINGTON. Yesterday morning a car drove up at the Palace, and the SULTAN, with his title name of an ancestor of the heroic age of the dynasty of OSMAN, was carried away to the harbour and safely conveyed on board HMS Malaya.



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RETURN OF THE BHUTTOS

Wednesday's general election in Pakistan will be remembered as one of the most significant moments in the country's 41-year political history. It is one of those rare turning points when a dictatorship transforms itself peacefully into a democracy.

It compares with the elections of 1977 in India, 1983 in Argentina, 1987 in South Korea and, more recently, this October's plebiscite in Chile. On each occasion a popular mandate buried the pretensions of military or civilian dictators to exercise autocratic power and laid a foundation for democratic rule.

The first victor in Pakistan was undoubtedly democracy. Once the rules had been determined, the campaign, the voting and the count were demonstrably peaceful, fair and efficient. For a country that has had so little practice, that was a remarkable achievement.

After the chaos which followed Pakistan's last two party-based elections, in 1970 and 1977, it sets a welcome precedent. The only blemish was the fact that so many voters were disenfranchised by the acting Government's insistence that they could not vote without identity cards — and they had not been issued to everyone.

Abroad, the return of Pakistan to democracy will help to assuage the embarrassment of its Western allies which had, in the past, had to overlook its domestic politics while committing themselves to its defence. It should also ease Islamabad's historically difficult relationship with India. That has always fared better during Pakistan's short phases of representative government.

The election result should, in addition, offer hope to the people of other Third World countries who aspire to democracy. It refutes the spurious argument that poor Third World voters are politically or economically unfit for democracy.

The second victors in Pakistan's election are the Bhutto family and their People's Party (PPP), who emerged as the voters' clear preference. After 11 years in the political wilderness, with its leaders harassed, arrested, flogged and even hanged, the PPP has not only re-emerged as the single biggest party, but has also crushed its rival, the Islamic Democratic Alliance (IDA). It is the only party to have won seats in each of Pakistan's four provinces and it swept the troubled province of Sind.

The IDA, for its part, has been reduced

almost to a regional party. Even in Punjab, where it won over 80 per cent of its seats, it still lost to the PPP by a significant margin.

The Bhutto ladies have emerged as the national leaders of Pakistan. They were the only candidates to win seats outside their home provinces, in each case by overwhelming majorities.

Two of the IDA's prime ministerial hopefuls, Mr Junejo, the former Prime Minister, and Mr Jatoi, who broke with the PPP, lost both the constituencies they were each contesting. A third, the sitting Punjab chief minister, lost two of the four home seats he was standing for. Moreover, all the main leaders who had opposed the Bhuttos or allied with the late General Zia's regime were defeated. They include four Cabinet ministers, leaders and senior opposition figures.

Despite such spectacular advances, however, the PPP did not win an outright majority. This may be partly attributable to the identity card requirement, which will have deprived many of its rural and female supporters without a vote. The turnout was lower even than in General Zia's non-party polls in 1985.

Yet the election, even with so low a turnout, represented an outstanding victory for the party's leader, Miss Benazir Bhutto. She is Wednesday's third victor. Her opponents tried, but failed, to portray her as a threat. She countered by conveying a new image and a new message of moderation and achievement.

To do so, she had to alter her party's socialist ideology, break with many of its stalwart leaders, and make concessions to the Army. None of this was easy, but the results show that she succeeded. They also show that the PPP owes its majority as much to her as it does to the memory of her late father. For Miss Bhutto, at 35, after seven years of jail or exile, and with the odds stacked against her, that is an uncommon feat.

She has now earned the right to be Pakistan's next Prime Minister. It would now be a negation of the popular mandate if the country's acting president, under the terms of the Constitution amended by General Zia, were to exercise his prerogative to choose the Prime Minister by calling on someone else. The people of Pakistan have voted for the People's Party and for Miss Bhutto. For their sake, and for the sake of a democratic Pakistan, their verdict must be scrupulously obeyed.

MONOPOLY OR MERGER?

The GEC and Siemens bid for Plessey is likely to be one of a long line of competition questions which will face the Trade and Industry Secretary, Lord Young, as 1992 approaches. The completion of the EEC's internal market, as the lowering of trade barriers scheduled for 1992 is grandly termed, has encouraged many large companies inside and outside the market to take up their positions ahead of the event.

In the electronics industry there is already some evidence that European companies are failing to compete in the larger world market. British companies in particular are alleged to be too small to compete internationally. A study by management consultants McKinsey for the National Economic Development Council this summer concluded that UK companies needed to develop a "critical mass" if they were to make the most of the opportunities presented by 1992.

From the producers' point of view these arguments have always had force. It is more comfortable to be a large participant in the market-place, and the advantages of size were advanced long before the EEC was invented. Equally, the need for a thriving small business sector as well as competitive multinationals has become accepted wisdom.

From the point of view of competition policy and consumer protection 1992 does not make much difference. British companies have long argued the need to allow mergers to enable them to compete effectively overseas. Where markets genuinely are international and there are sufficient competing providers, these arguments have carried weight. But where markets are local or mergers may lead to an unacceptable degree of monopoly, the Government has rightly stepped in to prevent further industrial concentration.

CHILD GUIDANCE

Like any set of disparate statistics, those contained within *Young People in 1987*, the annual survey carried out by the Health Education Unit at Exeter University, can be used to support any number of conclusions. In one sense, however, its profile of young people aged from 11 to 16 is both consistent and predictable: it confirms yet again that children reflect the age in which they live and the manners of those whose job it is to guide them.

The two-dimensional picture is disturbing. It is one of children who spend more time before their television than their teachers, who have regular incomes to spend — and do so on drinking and discos. Too many smoke, girls more than boys — though the number is slowly going down.

It is easy to preach at young people — who react much as their so-called "betters" deserve. Every generation since Adam has rebelled against what it sees as the failings of the last. Bringing up children to lead happy and balanced lives, in a world which is full of temptation and personal pressures, is an art — and one which is bewildering and elusive.

Those caveats aside, the statistics suggest the need for correctives. For children to spend more than five hours per school day (more at weekends) watching television sounds excessive. Television can be both instructive, but it is hard to believe that any child can derive so much benefit every night. It suggests (and the survey confirms) too little homework. But it also hints at parental negligence.

That children are smoking and drinking raises similar issues of parents' responsibilities. Every school in the past has had its dare-devil element who have smoked or drunk as a ritual

protest against prohibition. But the figures suggest a serious gap in communication between the children and the parent/teacher establishment.

Young people learn best by example. Parents and teachers who smoke should not be surprised if the children in their care follow their lead. Families who spend every evening transfixed by a succession of soap operas are unwittingly rearing a new generation of captive viewers.

These may be ancient truths. But no previous age has been so well endowed with alternatives to study and hard work. While video recorders and hi-fis can play a part in the learning process, they remain for the most part diversions — whose benefit is temporary and trivial. Each age has had its temptations, but this one has more than most.

It is also, increasingly, an age of working mothers. Large numbers of children, so it seems, arrive home from school to start their evening's homework on their own. Diligent students will do so without prompting. But the majority of young people need to be taught the right priorities.

This is a cleaner age and a relatively prosperous one — for those in the First World anyway. But even with the wide availability of computers, calculators and other labour-saving devices, it remains one in which people must work to retain their prosperity. Each generation is dismayed by the habits of the next — and each manages somehow to muddle through as usual. But each generation also has a responsibility to the next. *Young People in 1987* shows how far the parents and teachers of today are falling short.

Drastic solution in N Ireland

From Mr Ivor Stanbrook, MP for Orpington (Conservative)

Sir, The article by my colleague, Mr Ian Gow, MP (Commentary, October 31) commending the application of North Down Conservative Association to affiliate with the National Union of Conservative Associations was timely. The application has, however, met with the predictable response (report, November 14).

Affiliation would have implied acceptance of the principle that Northern Ireland is entitled to full integration with the rest of the United Kingdom. Such a principle has never been conceded by any United Kingdom Government and is contrary to the spirit of the lamentable Anglo-Irish Agreement.

Integration remains the only untried option. We have tried devolution, direct rule, and joint consultation with the Irish Republic. The enmity between the two sides persists. Integration, which would allow for the elimination of sectarian differences within nationwide political parties, could bring peace, stability and reconciliation if it followed a re-drawing of the border.

It is now clear that the biggest error made by those responsible for the Anglo-Irish settlement of the 1920s was the inclusion within Northern Ireland of border areas where the population was predominantly nationalist, republican and Catholic. The majority in those areas have never accepted British rule nor lost their allegiance to Dublin. Many have provided support and recruits for terrorists whose stated objective is to "drive the British out of Ireland."

The time has come to recognise this unyielding fact and to adopt the ultimate solution. Her Majesty has no need of unwilling subjects. Let the loyal majority, by plebiscite, reaffirm their determination to remain British.

Let those who wish to opt out of the United Kingdom vote to do so. Transfer the opting-out border areas to the Irish Republic. Pay generous resettlement grants to those who find themselves on the "wrong" side of the new border. Then integration will be the courageous and hard-headed British of Northern Ireland the constitutional liberties they deserve.

I put this suggestion to the Prime Minister at her Question Time recently. She said she did not believe it would work (Parliament, October 20). It would certainly be very expensive, but it would be worth every penny for lives saved and peace restored. Yours faithfully, IVOR STANBROOK, House of Commons, November 15.

Ward courtesies

From Mrs Mary Collier

Sir, The Royal Marsden Hospital, where I have been a frequent inpatient in recent years, has revised, I think, an admirable compromise in patient treatment (leading article, November 14).

The doctors, from consultants down, invariably call the patient Mr or Mrs — and treat one with friendly courtesy and frankness. The nurses, after inquiring of new arrivals whether they find it acceptable, call patients by their first names and are in turn so addressed. (They all wear name tags).

The doctors maintain the patient's dignity; the nurses offer a genuinely "sisterly" sympathy in those private moments of pain, depression or physical embarrassment which they, more often than the doctors, have to deal with. There is no false mateyness, only delicacy and tact.

Yours faithfully, MARY COLLIER, 34 Bervyn Road, Richmond, Surrey, November 14.

From Mr Maurice Sutton
Sir, I understand that in the twenties physicians at the London Hospital, for one, did their rounds flourishing their canes, exhibiting their gold tie-pins and demanding that their poor patients call them "Sir". The patients themselves were treated as hardly belonging to the same species.

Would your leader writer really prefer that to the doctor's use of a name that indicates an affectionate accord with a patient and can instil a sense of trust, so invaluable in patient care? Yours faithfully, MAURICE SUTTON (Director, Department of Radiotherapy and Oncology, North Middlesex Hospital, Edmonton, N18, November 15).

Prince and architects

From Mr Martin Lipson

Sir, Prince Charles's TV programme, *A Vision of Britain*, (report, October 29, letters, November 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15) has unleashed a reaction from some architects in private practice, denouncing what they see as their right to be the arbiters of architectural taste.

Not all architects take such an arrogant standpoint; in particular, I believe, those who work in local authority architects' departments, as I do, or in technical aid centres, have a very different perspective.

Our job, as I see it, is to serve those sections of the public that do not have the resources to commission architects, and to meet the needs of local communities, of which we feel ourselves to be a part. We do this whenever we can by consultation with the future

Why tax inspectors quit Revenue

From Mr Michael Beament

Sir, I have been involved in recruiting inspectors of taxes on behalf of professional firms and blue-chip companies for many years. The reasons for inspectors looking outside the Inland Revenue (report, November 16) are many and various. Through my discussions with inspectors I find that salary is not really the prime motivator.

The Government has done much recently to improve the lot of the inspector by introducing a better salary structure and accelerated promotions. However, it is difficult to improve morale in the hard-stretched south-eastern districts where staff shortages are at their most critical levels.

Inspectors moved, often unwilling, from the regions to central London districts see little prospect of a transfer back as, quite logically, the Revenue could not grant such transfers or London staffing levels would be decimated. Some have told me that a low base remuneration of inspectors into an attractive private sector is preferable to a mass exodus to the regions. Once a precedent has been set by the Revenue in granting transfers then the flood-gates would open.

The other side of the coin is the plight of the inspector in the regions who knows that, having signed a mobility agreement on entering the service, he/she is likely to be sent to London if he/she wishes to progress in the Revenue.

Typically, the inspector will be 25-28 years old, often married with a young family. The substantial rise in pay and London weightings cannot begin to offset the traumas of uprooting the family, with the children approaching school age, moving to an area of high house prices with high interest rates, leading to fear of a drop in the quality of life.

If a post that can offer a stimulating career with an attractive salary structure comes up in his/her home town then why should the inspector stay in the Revenue? Loyalty to the service can only count for so much.

It must be said that mobility problems are only just one factor in another is job satisfaction itself. Here the Revenue has, in a drive towards efficiency in moving work through the tax districts, moved towards an apparent obsession with the statistics of management. Many inspectors, particularly over

the past six months, have told me that doing one job well has become secondary to getting two jobs done. We must remember that inspectors are intelligent and often highly qualified people who take a pride in their work. To be told from above that the quantity of work completed means more than the quality really rankles.

Looking at the wider aspects, there can hardly be an inspector in the land who does not know someone who has turned from "gamekeeper" to "poacher". The stories they tell, having left, inspire others to emulate their success, and few have returned to the Revenue over the years.

Recently the service has applied the finger-in-the-dyke approach by making it clear that defecting inspectors who are fully trained will not be welcomed back except under extreme compassionate circumstances. This may have stopped a few more cautious inspectors but, ironically, those inspectors are not likely to be the ones who yearn for the cut and thrust of life in the private sector.

These points are just some which highlight the problems of the inspector in the Revenue. It is not a situation which needs money throwing at it; the Government must come up with a more flexible structure to ensure the survival of this most vital tool of the Exchequer.

Yours etc, MICHAEL BEAMENT, Beament Leslie Thomas Recruitment Consultancy Ltd, 107-111 Fleet Street, EC4.

Engineers' salaries

From Mr Jack Lipman

Sir, Mr Peter McAinsh (General Appointments, November 10) discusses the reasons for the shortage of engineers, who are now in demand. The answer lies in the job advertisements appearing in the same issue.

When the chartered engineer can command, particularly in his/her early years, the salaries offered to young accountants, solicitors, and other non-productive professions, the able sixth-formers may be tempted into science and technology and eventually help to fill the gaps in human resources now developing in an industry (and I quote Mr McAinsh) "vital to the creation of wealth in Britain". Yours faithfully, J. LIPMAN, 21 Pembroke Road, Old Portsmouth, Hampshire.

A man's a man...

From Mr Jack Sykes

Sir, Around the turn of the century, and up until 1914, there were occasions when my father, a family man on a low wage or unemployed, found himself unable to pay his rates. He never defaulted but worked off his obligation by breaking loads of road stones. The alternative could have been prosecution, 14 days in the local lock-up and, the ultimate humiliation, seeing his name in the paper.

Road maintenance no longer calls for the smashing of boulders with a sledgehammer. Nevertheless it ought to be possible for local authorities to devise useful tasks, whereby any able-bodied person genuinely unable to pay the community charge could still pay his way and hold his head up.

Or is "looking the whole world in the face and not owing any man" a forgotten virtue? Yours etc, J. SYKES, 7 Hill Top, Lingards Road, Slough, Berkshire, November 12.

Yours faithfully, COLIN HORSFORD (Head of Delivery Services, Royal Mail Letters), The Post Office Headquarters, 33 Grosvenor Place, SW1, November 16.

If Sir Peter and his friends were to succeed in forcing a refusal of a fishing licence to Japan in protest at Japanese scientific whaling, would not the Poles and the Russians, who are also customers, feel uneasy and justifiably start looking for ways to unseat the islanders, lest they be blackmailed likewise on other political issues?

The International Whaling Commission's moratorium on all commercial whaling is due for review not later than 1990. That will be the time and the forum for discussion of whatever case is put forward by Japan and other countries to continue limited commercial whaling on a sustainable basis.

A recent proposal to take, say, 5,000 minke whales a year, appropriately distributed around the Antarctic for a period of 10 years, would be difficult to deny. Yours faithfully, CHRISTOPHER SAVAGE (Trustee, International Trust for Nature Conservation), 4-2-13 Numama, Zushi-shi 249, Japan, November 14.

sides are not projects for which architects hope to become famous for their contemporary styling, and in many cases the quality of design has had to be lowered anyway for lack of money. Our priority has had to be satisfying basic human needs.

For us, architecture is not only about the visual, which the Prince seemed so concerned about. It is primarily about people, and most people don't like architects who put their own ideas first.

Prince Charles's espousal of "community architecture" is to be applauded, and so is his desire that architecture should uplift the human spirit. But it is extremely difficult to rise to this challenge in the public realm without positive Government support for local authority architects' departments. Yours faithfully, MARTIN LIPSON, 97 Louisville Road, SW17.

Impact of rise in ITV levy

From the Chairman of LWT (Holdings) plc

Sir, The Public Accounts Committee's recent criticism of the last change in the ITV levy (report, November 10) underlines the difficulties of forecasting the impact such changes may have on the finances of both the ITV companies and the Exchequer. Although it is true to say that the new system collected less revenue than would have been the case had the old been in operation, the total amount of levy increased three-fold between 1985 and 1987. The new system also had the beneficial effect of reducing the marginal rate of corporation tax plus levy on ITV's UK profits from 85 per cent to 55 per cent.

ITV is now faced with yet another change in the levy, both in its basis and amount. Various figures have been suggested by the Government, the least onerous of which would reduce the profits of the five major companies by an estimated 40 per cent. The marginal rate of tax-plus-levy would rise to between 75 per cent and 90 per cent.

The impact of this possible change is as unquantifiable as the last alteration in the system. But with only four years of the existing contracts remaining, any substantial increase in levy now can only have an adverse effect on the programmes and profitability of ITV, at a time when both need to be enhanced.

It is in the long-term interests of the viewer, and the Exchequer, that ITV is financially strong enough to compete effectively in the broadcasting world envisaged in the recent White Paper. Trying to recover notional lost revenue, if that is what the PAC was suggesting, could be dangerously counter-productive. Yours faithfully, CHRISTOPHER BLAND, Chairman, LWT (Holdings) plc, South Bank Television Centre, London SE1, November 15.

Peace and the PLO

From Sir John Wilton

Sir, In your editorial of November 14 you point out that Mr Arafat faces the difficult task of convincing the outside world that the PLO has developed the degree of political coherence necessary to coerce the Palestinian rejectionist minority into complying with the new strategy.

Is this likely to be a more difficult task than that which faces Mr Shamir in coercing those elements (minority or majority?) in Israel who reject any notion of a State which does not include Judea and Samaria? Yours sincerely, JOHN WILTON, 69 Fore Street, Plympton St Maurice, Plymouth, Devon.

Postal shake-up

From Mr Colin Horsford

Sir, I would like to assure Miss Copp (November 7) and other people who have recently written to *The Times* (November 12) that the help they give us by posting their letters in separately-marked boxes is of utmost importance to the Royal Mail in helping to speed letters on their way.

We have looked at the points raised and have taken corrective action in the west London area which will ensure customers get the full benefits of the sorting work they undertake for us.

Yours faithfully, COLIN HORSFORD (Head of Delivery Services, Royal Mail Letters), The Post Office Headquarters, 33 Grosvenor Place, SW1, November 16.

Present indicative

From Mr Ian R. Smith

Sir, Mr Oldfield (November 9) may actually be lucky to receive shaving foam from some thoughtful person at Christmas.

I am given after-shave lotion — an odd thought, considering that I've sported a beard for 25 years. Yours faithfully, IAN R. SMITH, 10 Wheatlands Square, Heaton, Bradford, West Yorkshire.

From Mrs Elizabeth Douglas
Sir, Most to be dreaded are the Christmas presents that one is liable to receive if one happens to be a poor relation of the sort of old-fashioned Scotsman who believed that poor people should be given poor presents, and rich people rich presents, in keeping with their stations in life.

When I was a poor relation the worst present that I ever received was second-hand make-up. However, it had an effect: it put me off that particular brand for life. Yours faithfully, ELIZABETH DOUGLAS, Austen Croft, 31 Austen Road, Guildford, Surrey.

Festive mishaps

From Mr R. T. M. Greene

Sir, My father-in-law, who was a vicar, recounted the occasion, when, some days before Christmas, he received a mystery parcel. This was placed, along with the other family presents, under the Christmas tree. On opening it after lunch he found that the note inside read "please scatter these ashes in the churchyard". Yours faithfully, ROGER GREENE, 27 Nightingale Road, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, November 12.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 17: His Excellency Monsieur Thongay Bodhuane was received in audience by the Queen and presented his Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the People's Democratic Republic of Laos to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following member of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Monsieur Souham Sakonh Nhom (Third Secretary).

Sir Patrick Wright (Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty, was present and the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Sir Robert Andrew had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his retirement as the Cabinet Office.

General Sir Charles Huxtable had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as Aide de Camp General to Her Majesty.

The President of the Republic of Iceland visited The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh and remained to luncheon.

The Duchess of York and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon were present.

His Excellency Ambassador of the Republic of Iceland and Mrs Eglisson, Mr Kornelius Johann Sigurdsson (Private Secretary to The President) and Mr David Ratford (Assistant Under Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office) and Mrs Ratford had the honour of being invited.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh held an Evening Reception at Buckingham Palace for the Diplomatic Corps at which The Prince and Princess of Wales and The Duke and Duchess of Kent were present.

The String Orchestra of the Grenadier Guards played selections of music during the evening.

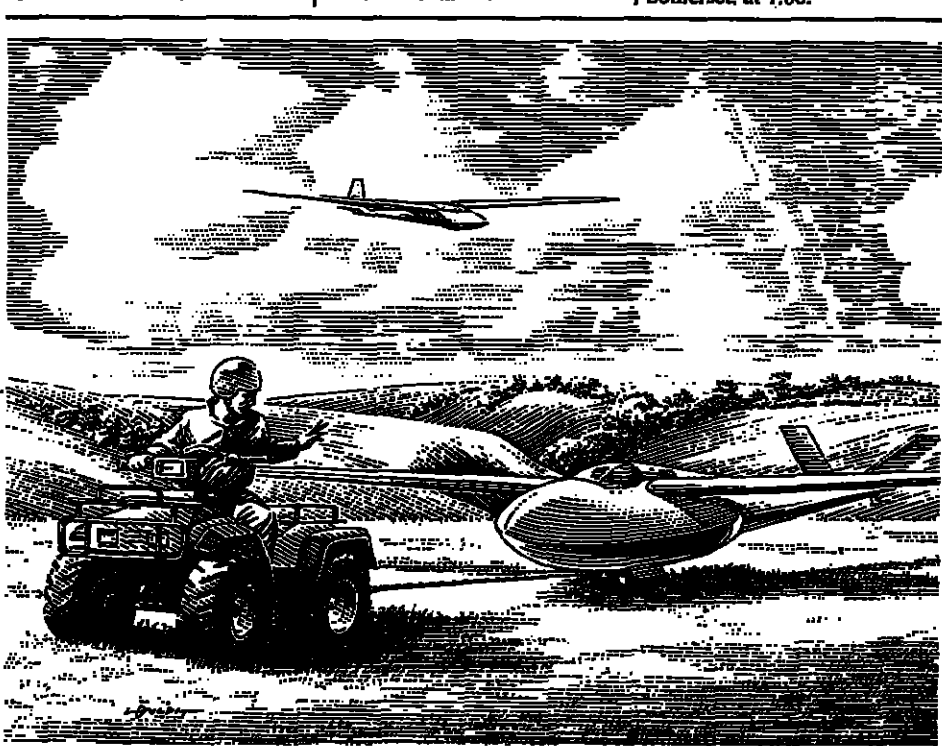
Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, The Queen's Body Guard of the Yeoman of the Guard and a dismounted detachment of the Household Cavalry were on duty.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chairman of the Council of a Celebration of British Food and Farming Year 1989, this morning chaired a meeting of the Council at Buckingham Palace. The Prince Edward this evening attended a concert at the Royal Festival Hall in aid of the Kennedy Memorial Trust.

Captain William McLean was in attendance.

The White Dove Ball

The White Dove Winter Ball in aid of the Royal Marsden Hospital Cancer Fund will take place on Monday, November 28, at the Dorchester, Park Lane, W1. The Royal Ballet will perform at this evening Ball. Some tickets and tables available at £60 a ticket, including Champagne Reception. Inquiries: 352 3786 (9 to 5).

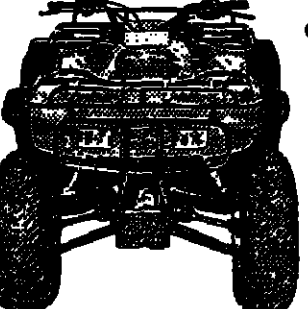


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OBITUARY

Jennie Lee: baroness, arts minister, wife of Nye

Baroness Lee of Ashridge — Jennie Lee, widow of Aneurin Bevan — died on November 16. She was 84.

Once the youngest member of the House of Commons, she exercised political influence through a large part of the 20th century. Her ardour for left wing solutions to social ills never flagged. It was a fitting climax when, in 1967, she was elected chairman of the Labour Party — an organization which over the years had often seemed not big enough to contain the ambitions of either her or her husband.

She was Britain's first Minister for the Arts; her term of office saw the founding of the Open University.

Jennie Lee was born on November 3, 1904, in Lochgelly, Fife, daughter of a miner. It was an environment where it was natural, in the words of one commentator, that she should be "swept into socialism long before the age of consent". And although it was a warm-hearted socialism, of the heart rather than the head, there was, then and later, an element of bitterness in it. "I am learning," she wrote to a girlfriend friend, "how guillotines find favour in a revolutionary period."

The family tradition in revolution was that of the then lively Independent Labour Party. I.L.P. activists were frequent guests at James Lee's home.

With a succession of scholarships Jennie Lee graduated in arts and then in law at Edinburgh University, and worked for a time as a teacher. Meanwhile the I.L.P. identified her as a propagandist with powers beyond her years. She was witty as well as fervent. They put her up, at the age of 24, as their candidate at a by-election at North Lanark. She won the seat from the Tories with a majority of nearly 7,000.

At Westminster she quickly achieved something of a national reputation (faster indeed than that of other firebrand from a mining background who was

to become her husband). Her youth, her sex, an attractive "Salvation Army lassie" image (and an accent more engaging than some Scottish voices Westminster was accustomed to) — all that, combined with her revolutionary ardour, caught the fancy of the media of the time.

When the Tory Government was replaced by Ramsay MacDonald's minority Labour administration, there was still no shortage of targets for her political ammunition.

But her Westminster career was interrupted. She lost the North Lanark seat in the socialist débacle of 1931 and did not return to the House until 1945, when (now an official Labour candidate) she won the Midlands constituency of Cannock.

The intervening years she spent as a journalist and lecturer. Her platform skills were in demand in the United States, the Soviet Union and

various European countries. For a time, after the war, she was joint editor of *Tribune*. In 1934 she had married Bevan. They were both Left-wingers. They were both romantics who saw politics as much more than an exercise in economics. They established themselves as a formidable partnership of equals.

But during the war (part of which Jennie Lee spent with the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and part as a political correspondent) it became clear that her husband's career had to be measured on a different scale of magnitude.

Churchill could dismiss Bevan as a "squalid nuisance", but in fact he was evolving into something much more important in Labour's destinies as a major custodian of the mantle of the Left. When Labour came to power after the war it was he, not his wife, who was given high office.

Thus in 1945, in the words of Bevan's biographer (Michael Foot), "Jennie found herself moving towards a far-reaching personal decision to subvert her own strong and never-abandoned feminist instincts. It was not made in a moment, and with her temperament it was far from easy."

The public image of Nye Bevan was aggressive, but there was a vulnerable innocence to him which could have been his destruction. His wife could stop him laying himself unnecessarily open to attack from his many enemies, outside and inside the Labour movement. At other times she probably hardened his heart when he might have compromised.

There were practical ways she helped him with his writing. Bevan, brilliantly self-educated, lacked the discipline formal schooling would have

given. Above all, she provided private support.

Their homes, in London plus a farm in Buckinghamshire, were always places with the intellectual glamour of what would in a different stratum of society would have been called a *salon*. Part of the secret of the success of the domestic arrangement was that they had brought in the Lee parents to run the practical side of things.

To his friends, Bevan's death in 1960, at the height of his powers, came at a particularly cruel time, when he seemed to be losing the fight for his kind of socialism. Yet in a sense, "Bevanism" — source of so much interperson conflict in the party in his lifetime — was to come into its own a couple of decades later.

The shade of Nye was visibly hovering in the air when Michael Foot was chosen as party leader: the party's heart

was thought by some to rule its head. Jennie Lee, by her nurturing of Bevan's memory, which she guarded with sometimes fierce loyalty, must accept part of the credit (or blame) for the way the Labour Party chose to go.

Meanwhile, at the age of 60, she herself saw Ministerial office when Harold Wilson gave her responsibility for the arts. In the following four years, Government spending on the arts doubled, a fact that owed something to the special respect shown to her by the Prime Minister.

But part of her achievement was to disarm the inevitable criticism of the very idea of an "Arts Minister". She proved commendably more interested in encouraging imaginative schemes of artistic endeavour than in bureaucratic planning. The heart was still more important than the head.

She saw the job, as her husband would have done, as proving that socialism was concerned with eliminating spiritual as well as material poverty. The same doctrine inspired her in putting into effect the plan for a "University of the Air", a name she abolished in favour of the "Open University". Her particular pride was to insist that it must not compromise on academic standards.

Party controversy still threatened while she was in office. She was tempted to resign (as Nye once did) when cuts on social security were mooted, but compromised on the ground that defence expenditure was to be trimmed too.

In 1966 she was made a Privy Counsellor. In 1970 (having lost her seat in the General Election) she became a life peer. She was an honorary Fellow of the Royal Academy and an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge.

She published an early autobiography, *Tomorrow is a New Day*, in 1939 and during the war wrote *Our Ally, Russia*. Her major book was *My Life with Nye* (1980).

Today's royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit Anglepoise Lighting in Redditch at 10.15; and the Birmingham Gun Barrel Proof House in Banbury Street at 11.30 as part of the celebration of its 175th anniversary. He will attend a lunch at the Albany Hotel Conference Centre, Birmingham, at 12.45 and present the Lighting Industry Federation National Lighting Awards.

The Duchess of York will attend a fund raising luncheon at the Waldorf Hotel, as a guest of the Acting High Commissioner for Jamaica, at 12.55, to help in the national rehabilitation and reconstruction effort in Jamaica.

The Duke of Gloucester will open Ivy Lodge Close, Marston Green, at 2.45, and the new obstetric unit at Wordsley Hospital, Stourbridge, at 4.10. He will attend a concert in aid of the BBC "Children in Need" appeal at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, at 6.55.

Prince Michael of Kent, as President of the Institute of the Motor Industry, will visit the Wincanton Group, Wincanton, Somerset, at 1.00.

Mr C.M.P. Jolly and Miss S.E. Theobald. The engagement is announced between Dr Michael Jolly, of Sunningdale, and Miss Lucilla Lusona, of Whitton, Middlesex, and Sarah Brierley, daughter of Mr and Mrs Murray Sears, of Haslemere, Surrey.

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Forthcoming marriages

Mr A.G.F. Brash and Miss A.E.S. Wright. The engagement is announced between Philip, youngest son of Mr and Mrs R.M. Oliver, of Eppingham, Surrey, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Susan Wright, of Aldborough, North Yorkshire.

Mr R.M. Chester and Miss C.P. Lumsley. The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr R. Chester, of Warford, Hampshire, and Mrs P.M. Elsom, of Kensington, London, and Clare, daughter of Dr and Mrs K.P.S. Lumley, of Putney, London.

Mr A.M. Cuthbert and Miss F.J. Finlay. The engagement is announced between Alan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs William M. Cuthbert, of Old Ballinacorney, Belfast, and Fiona-Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert E. Finlay, of Abbotsey, Kilmacolin, Renfrewshire.

Mr P.R. Elliott and Miss S.D. Hana. The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of the late Mr Thomas Elliott and Mrs J.H.L. Green, of Worcester Park, Surrey, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Hana, of Upper Kilcott, Gloucestershire.

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Mr J.W. Sampson and Miss R. Thomas. The engagement is announced between Julian, son of Mrs J.H. Sampson, of New Southgate, London, and Mrs M.A. Sampson, of Finchley, London, and Ruth, daughter of Mr and Mrs E.R. Thomas, of Hale Barns, Cheshire.

Mr C.J. Scholes and Miss V.P. Harding. The engagement is announced between Crawford James, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. Scholes, of Cliviger, Lancashire, and Victoria Prichard, elder daughter of Mr M. Harding, FRCS, and Dr P. Harding, of Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire.

Mr E. Snell and Miss V.K. Drake. The engagement is announced between Edward, younger son of Mr and Mrs John Snell, of Saffron Walden, Essex, and Valentine Keays, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Drake, of Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Mr D.I. Terry and Miss M.S. Kane. The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs T. Terry, of Whyteleafe, Surrey, and Moira Kane, P. elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John A. Hay, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Webb and Miss J.M. Binder. The engagement is announced between John, elder son of the late Mr D.G. Webb and Mrs L.E. Webb, of Woolmer Green, Hertfordshire, and Jennifer, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A.N. Binder, of Spelthorpe, Kent.

Mr C.H. Rowntree and Miss S.E. Theobald. The engagement is announced between Clive, son of Dr and Mrs R.K. Rowntree, of Comp. Severnside, Kent, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.E. Theobald, of Midhurst, West Sussex.

Mr J.T.P. Roberts and Miss E.R. Holden. The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Mr G. Price Roberts and Mrs G. Price Roberts, of Bontnewydd, Carmarthen, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. OBE, and Mrs Holden, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

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Truly my soul wishes upon God from him comfort my situation. He who is my rock and my salvation, he who is my defence, I shall not be greatly moved.
Pete 021-2

BIRTHS

ATKINSON - On November 11th 1988, at Parkway Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a daughter, Charlotte Louise.

BRANWELL - On November 14th, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a son, Robert Ian.

BROUGHTON - On November 10th, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a son, Robert Ian.

CARROLL - On November 11th 1988, at Parkway Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a daughter, Charlotte Louise.

CLOSE-SHIRE - On November 5th, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a son, Robert Ian.

CRAM - On November 11th, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a son, Robert Ian.

CRAWLEY - On November 10th, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a son, Robert Ian.

DEWINE - On November 17th, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a son, Robert Ian.

FENNEL - On November 2nd, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a son, Robert Ian.

MANCHESTER - On November 14th, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a son, Robert Ian.

MAY - On November 14th, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a son, Robert Ian.

MERRISON - On November 10th, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a son, Robert Ian.

PRICE - On November 11th 1988, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a son, Robert Ian.

SHAWHAN - On November 16th, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a son, Robert Ian.

WELL - On November 14th, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a son, Robert Ian.

CLINTON - On November 15th, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Donagh and Patricia, a son, Robert Ian.

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THE ARTS

TELEVISION

Lack of evidence

A dog on its hind legs may or may not be all very well in a pulpit, but the look-out for a human female in dark blue is visibly compromised. Since the Sex Discrimination Act awarded her equal pay for equal risk, she has increasingly been encountering the harsher facts of constabulary duty.

"The only thing that worried me," reported a WPC on 40 Minutes (BBC2), recalling a street battle with a gang of yobs determined to tip her over a 30-foot drop, "was that my mum had given me a pair of orange knickers for Christmas. I kept thinking the whole world can see my orange knickers."

In displaying both her courage and her femininity, this anecdote gave her double points, but it is difficult to see how broadcasting it can have bolstered her vocal determination to be accepted as equal to her male colleagues instead of being regarded as a mere *ancilla*. In the nature of things, it is more likely to have given unlooked-for ammunition to those citizens who would prefer all women in uniform to take in their skirts.

A *Policewoman's Lot* hitched rides with several of the West Midlands Constabulary's 920 female "pods" as they patrolled the more dangerous parts of Birmingham. Though keyed on the aspect of increasing violence towards them, with their Chief Constable talking darkly of "the retreat of chivalry", the programme failed to deliver a single punch on screen.

What we saw was a routine selection of unresolved mini-dramas in which women officers did fairly unremarkable work indistinguishable from that of the men. Since one had always suspected this to be the case, the staged conversations and voice-over accounts of public mayhem seemed to come from another world.

Martin Cropper

Composer, band-leader and lecturer Gavin Bryars, whose Ensemble is playing in London tonight, talks to Stephen Pettitt

Music from a different angle



The Ensemble (left to right): Chris Ekers, electrician, Gavin Bryars, Dave Smith, Roger Heaton, Martin Allen, Leslie Howard, Martin Jones

his friends Derek Bailey and Tony Oxley.

But the stimulus of his private teacher of earlier years, the Sheffield Cathedral organist, George Linstead, who doubled as the local music critic and possessed an open and perceptive mind, proved enduring. Before long — in 1966 — Bryars had turned to studying the scores of Messiaen, Stockhausen and Cage, and two years later he was in America, his

stay extended through Cage offering him work on his seminal piece *HPSCHD*.

Then he began teaching, first at Portsmouth College of Art and later at Leicester, discussing on such topics as the Dadaist artist Duchamp ("a useful artistic model because he was always on the fringe of things, always showed a diversity of style") and the philosopher Wittgenstein, in an atmosphere which seems to have

been one of entrancing liberalism. These facts are perhaps less well known than those of his associations with Cornelius Cardew, the Scratch Orchestra, the Portsmouth Sinfonia, and, most prominently, with the experimentalist rock musician Brian Eno (on projects such as the *Obscure* record label) in the late Sixties and early Seventies. Even so, they provide perhaps the most useful key to the stance that Bryars takes.

Was he influenced in any positive way by Eno? "Without being big-headed, I think it was probably more the other way round. People noticed things like when I had my head shaved, so did he, and I think that extended to other things, too."

What about Cardew? "Yes, broadly I shared his politics — I guess I am more of a left-wing anarchist than anything else — but I couldn't go along with his

dogmatism." And the Portsmouth Sinfonia, the orchestra which achieved notoriety because its players were chosen for their inability to play the instruments they were given? "Oh, I am still theoretically part of that, though we haven't got together for some time now."

"The point there was to try as hard as possible to be serious. The results might have sounded funny, but it was just another way of looking at the music we played, and, I think, a very valuable one."

This ability to view things from unusual angles has always been a characteristic of Bryars's work, evident in his setting up and editorship of the *Experimental Music Catalogue*, for instance, and in his music ever since the obscure *The Sinking Of The Titanic* (1969) and the haunting *Jesus Blood Never Failed Me Yet*, which soon followed. It extends also to his operatic projects, when he was commissioned to write *Medea* for the Opéra de Lyon (the intended premiere at La Fenice fell through), his experience of the form in the theatre was limited to a *La Bohème* at the Met and a work by Gunther Schuller.

A new view of the genre, was thus inevitable, and for good measure Bryars and his producer/librettist Robert Wilson gave the myth their own twist, by starting out from a viewpoint of sympathy with the character of the title. We may expect to be similarly newly enlightened in his opera in progress, on Jules Verne's story *Dr Ox's Experiment*.

Tonight's audience will hear an extract from that work, together with the two-piano, eight-hand, unapologetically minimalist *Out Of Zaleski's Gazebo* (1977), *Les Fiançailles* (a fragment of 1983, from the music Bryars wrote for Wilson's collaborative opera, *Civil Wars*), *My First Homage* (1978, revised 1986), which features Bryars's own instrument as part of a jazz trio, and the First String Quartet of 1985, a work of high achievement.

Shot of Schoenberg

CONCERTS

COE/Abbado
Queen Elizabeth Hall

There was more from the "Reluctant Revolutionary" in the Chamber Orchestra of Europe's second concert, but perhaps only an unwilling quarter-turn, since even two performances of the three miniatures of 1910 could occupy no more than three minutes. However, this brief shot of Schoenberg, keenly but unaggressively played, counted for rather more than the half-hour of Brahms we had endured in an excessively relaxed, seemingly uninterested performance of the *A major Serenade*.

Perhaps the Schoenberg was needed to wake everybody up: certainly it shifted the concert into a different gear. Afterwards there was high tension, quick energy and a great, fat climax in Wolfgang Rihm's *Zweite Doppelgänger*, a 12-minute double concerto for clarinet and cello pitted against an orchestra of strings and a dark wind section weighted towards low-register bassoons and horns. However, it was surely not only the recent memory of the Schoenberg that made the piece appear at once over-extended and over-emphatic, except for one nice moment when a jerky motion in the soloists switched into the violins.

The concert then ended with an excellent account of the *Siegfried Idyll*, with soft-textured strings controlled by Claudio Abbado to give an impression of immediacy and newness, a dawn chill, to support the sensitive solo playing of the oboist Louise Pellerin, clarinetist Richard Hosford, horn player Jonathan Williams and trumpeter Terence Yeasey.

Earlier, in the Purcell Room, there had been more Schoenberg in one of a series of recitals coupling his songs with those of his predecessors in this case Mahler. Lucille Beer took a while to adapt her confident mezzo to this auditorium, but she still managed to capture much of the wonder and freshness of Schoenberg's op.2 songs, helped by ringing and attentive accompaniment from Iain Burnside.

The baritone James Meek was more rapidly at home, and began with a fine account of the rare and solitary Rilke song "Am Strand". The two singers then shared the less likeable Op 12 ballads. But these are difficult songs to bring off: the text does not invite the vigorous, even vituperative temperament of Schoenberg's music at this almost atonal period, and the performers appeared to find, and to give, greater pleasure in their selections from Mahler's *Des Knaben Wunderhorn* songs.

Paul Griffiths

LSO/Rostropovich
Barbican Hall

It was the turn of the Barbican, with the London Symphony Orchestra and Mstislav Rostropovich, to draw Shostakovich's "Music from the Flames". To have been able to hear both the composer's violin concertos within the space of three days has been enough in itself to have heard Dmitri Sitkovetsky performing the Second was a bonus.

Although he is now based in London, the Russian violinist is still easier to track down on record than in the concert hall. He is not sold on his personality; indeed, he is scarcely sold at all in comparison with some players half his stature. But his musicianship has purchasing power enough: a rigorously searching intelligence, undistracted by any image of itself, uncompromised by the seduction of sound alone.

The Second Concerto is still more inward looking, still more austere than the First, and Sitkovetsky delineated it in strong, charcoal lines. The bow both led (at times more effectively than the baton) and listened minutely to every detail of the dark orchestration. Sitkovetsky's long, meticulously contoured accompanying of Sarah Brooker's slow movement flute solo was as characteristic of his playing as the resolute strength, the clean vertical downbows of the double-stopping in his deeply meditated cadenzas.

His playing was matched by the unmitigated intensity, after the interval, of Rostropovich's reading of Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony. It was a performance which had the feeling of something long moulded and worked over from deep inside. Balancing the sheer physical extremes to which he drove his players was a grasp of the work's cumulative energies which, by the end, was so musically and structurally satisfying that, for once, "meaning" was entirely subsumed into the musical experience with neither room nor relevance for the distraction of merely intellectual questioning.

Hilary Finch

Dresser out of the attic

THEATRE

Walks on Water
Hackney Empire

Rose English is a statuesque and precariously graceful lady, who gives the impression of having grown up in the attic of some remote country house, trying on fancy dress and performing to herself in front of a mirror.

When I saw her at the Bush, playing to a small studio audience, she struck me as one of comedy's hothouse blooms. But it takes more than a shrinking violet to expand her routine with a male chorus and a children's ballet company, and launch it on a boisterous Hackney audience, bang next door to a town hall draped in banners announcing "One in Five Unemployed".

The Hackney Empire evidently attracted her as a grand-scale enlargement of her attic: a glamorous gilt-encrusted relic, housing who knows what treasures in its copious entrails. *Walks on Water* seems to have been assembled from old property baskets and scenery docks, with English swishing about in an adaptable fishnet dress and principal boy lights, before going the whole hog in pearl-crested *cache-cœur* and ostrich-plumed headgear.

The title alerts you to the fact



Fancy: Rose English in fullest fig

that there may be no show at all. What you see is English telling herself a story and using the rest of the company to confirm her fantasy: for any independent contribution they make, they might not be there at all.

The chorus obediently echo whatever she tells them. "If only," she says, "I could be surrounded by water sprites", or walking trees, or cleaners to mop up the mess. All her wishes are instantly granted. And when fancy requires her to fly or jump through flaming hoops, there is an acrobatic *alter ego* (Teresa Blake) to do the job for her. Blake also doubles as an instrumentalist, prompting English to exclaim, "I didn't know I could play the cello!"

Everything happens rather slowly and repetitiously, as English appears to be making things up as she goes along and then listening to the result, like a child telling herself a story. I began with feelings of impatience, and ended by eating out of her hand.

Irving Wardle

Lean pickings

Falstaff
Wilde Theatre,
Bracknell

Students of 1066 *And All That* will recall that Henry IV was a split king. Shakespeare divided him neatly across the middle, distributing the lewd riot and the sober politics in even helpings into each part, sensing that too much Falstaff, like too much of anything fatty, is bad for the system. Falstaff belongs within something greater.

On the other hand, Richard Williams and Andy Rashleigh, of the Oxford Stage Company, want a play that gathers Falstaff's triumphs, fall and offstage death into one evening, moved to do this by a laudable wish to give Bernard Bresslaw a large part for his large skills and other general largeness.

And so they extract the Gad's Hill robbery and its sequel, where Falstaff lies about his valour to the Prince: two civil wars are pressed into one, to show the fat knight's unlovely greed when recruiting and his forcible discretion on the battlefield. Roistering with the bawds and braggarts in Eastcheap follows, and then it is time for

Henry IV to die and the new King to shrug off his old companion.

The adaptation leaves out Mistress Quickly's line: "The King has killed his heart", but Bresslaw's numbed, almost voiceless attempt at bravado says it all. It matters not a scrap that two original rebellions are pressed into one, nor matters greatly that one character's dialogue is given to another. The important issues are this version's coherence and its worth. Too much is left out: too much of the surrounding scenes against which the Falstaff episodes stand in opposition; too much of the Falstaffian grace notes that give variety to the character. The roistering is thoroughly tiresome, except when Marcia Warren's Quickly is giving varied pace and tone to the lines.

Bresslaw can be funny showing the growth of an idea lighting up his wide face; his well-understood argument against valour (discretion being the better part of) gives the character and, briefly, the play, its core of honesty.

But, typical of a vehicle that leaves out half its innards, the production moves in fits and starts, and gives a rough ride.

Jeremy Kingston

Light entertainment

ROCK

Chris de Burgh
Wembley Arena

Chris de Burgh is patently a nice guy. Positive vibrations flowed freely from the stage as, without undue aggrandizement, he welcomed the first of five London audiences to his show. "I hope you enjoy the selections," he said without a trace of fervour or guile.

From a distance, the Argentinian-born de Burgh bears a passing resemblance to the late Keith Moon. But his personality and the music that he has composed and played since he was a teenager growing up in Wexford and a student of modern languages at Trinity College in Dublin, could not be less like those of the hell-raising drummer in the Who.

However, polite manners and a temperate outlook are simply not good grist to the rock 'n' roll mill, and de Burgh's music was the usual anodyne, dilute concoction; skilfully presented, but almost completely lacking in fibre.

The show began under a panoply of sweeping spotlights which raked across the audience with gibbering urgency. The huge and complex computer-operated lighting rig, which seemed to wobble into different positions like a vast spider resettling itself in the

darkness between numbers, delivered the most memorable moments of the two hour show.

One spectacularly synchronized change, which occurred between the sinister, quasi-religious ballad "The Risen Lord" and the more up-tempo "The Last Time I Cried" was a deal more entertaining than anything that Jean-Michel Jarre came up with during his recent, much-trumpeted Docklands extravaganza.

In a black baggy suit, white shirt and brown shoes, de Burgh strummed an acoustic guitar for the most part, while around him his five-piece band trotted out the music with calm, impersonal efficiency. Much of the material was taken from his latest album, *Flying Colours*, and if anything, the more palatable of the recent songs gave a nod in the direction of serious rock artists such as Peter Gabriel ("I'm Not Scared Anymore") and Paul Simon ("A Night On The River").

But the irredeemable schmaltz of "The Lady In Red" was not far behind, nor the dated sub-progressive pop of his earliest (minor) British hit, "Don't Play The Ferryman", nor the vaguely comical morality tale of a card game between God and the Devil ("Spanish Train"), let alone the singularly ghastly piece of cabaret sleaze, "Patricia The Stripper", which was accorded the best reception of all.

David Sinclair

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FRIDAY PAGE

Newton's first law of nudity

Photographer
Helmut Newton
explains to
Catherine Bennett
why he is proud to
be called
a pornographer

Helmut Newton took off his jacket. Would he be kind enough to remove his T-shirt? "I'm not in such good shape," Newton told *The Times*'s photographer. "If you don't mind, I don't want to do that." What about his trousers? "My pants off?" Newton laughed, then stopped. "I'm a photographer, I'm not a model! If you want to show my double chin, show it, but I'm not taking my clothes off."

From another photographer the indignation might have been predicted. But Helmut Newton has made his name out of flesh. Certainly he has other talents: connoisseurs of photography admire the steely opulence of his style, his theatrical portraiture, his thrilling insights into the ways of the ludicrously rich. Only he could persuade one of the world's 10 best dressed women, Tina Chow, to rope herself to the bar of her husband's restaurant. "It's the way he uses narrative, particularly in groups, the way he brings things out about people by getting them to act out a story," says Terence Pepper, curator of photographs at the National Portrait Gallery, where Newton is currently on show. "He's one of the most important portrait photographers of the Eighties."

But to the amateur, Newton is best known for his bodies — of the tall Amazon species now showing at another London gallery in an exhibition called *New Nudes*. Here is all the familiar Newtonian apparatus, annexed from the fantasies of male amateur photographers: the suspenders and whips and dogs and horses and husbands, the voracious goddesses played on leather sofas, their only modesty a pair of stilettos...

Even as a fashion photographer in places such as *Vogue* and *Elle*, Newton was renowned for hoisting up skirts, removing knickers — "that's when they invented the term porno chic," he says proudly. Since he gave up fashion, in 1983, he has been concentrating on the nudes and portraits typified by these exhibitions — although it is not always easy to see the "enormous difference" which Newton says divides the two.

Charlotte Rampling, like Helmut Newton, is not a model. Yet she is naked for her portrait. So, to varying degrees, are Grace Jones, Elsa Peretti, Loulou de la Falaise and other young women. There are pictures of men here, but only one has been asked to take down his trousers. "I'm old fashioned," said Newton, having arrived, jauntily and tanned, in the midst of his exhibition. He gazed at his own work with transparent



The artist in the flesh: Helmut Newton at the National Portrait Gallery, with two examples of the inmodest style that he has annexed from the fantasies of male amateur photographers

pleasure: "I just happen to like women more than men — naked, anyway. I'm an admirer of women, otherwise I wouldn't photograph them all my life would I? I started photographing my little girlfriends when I was 14 years old."

It is a charming idea, this thralldom which has endured from his early years in Berlin, where he was apprenticed at 16 to a woman photographer, survived his fashion work, and flourishes now in an atmosphere of American adulation and cash. Best of all, he likes to work in women's bedrooms — "it's interesting." But why must he so often subjugate his heroines: tie them to chairs, chain them up, strap them inside a surgical corset? "When I was young I found it sexually very interesting."

"The other thing I find it's a very old theme... bondage is something that has been used in the last 200 years by painters. I think the moment that photography was invented, a couple of years later they started photographing naked women. The mo-

ment the Polaroid was invented, what did people do with it? It's the perfect way of not going to the drugstore to show them your dirty pictures!" I said I had never thought of this. "You're kidding," exclaimed Newton, then louder, "you're kidding!"

So photography is intrinsically sexual. It is only natural to strip your subject. But one thing Newton likes to emphasize, between his anecdotes and hefty, Teutonic jokes ("... as the actress said...") is how he never pushes women into anything.

Persuasion, he says, is a weak point. "I'm not a good persuader, if somebody says 'I'm not going to do that', I say 'OK'. If they say 'no', I take it as a fact." He is outraged by the graceless demand of Annie Leibowitz, the American photographer, that he display certain parts of his body — "She said 'do it, Helmut!'". He refused. "I don't think it is a particularly important part of what I'm about."

So what is important about the

left breast of Paloma Picasso, who is a jewellery designer? "From the waist up Paloma is made like a beautiful ivory statue, she's got beautiful breasts, she's got marvelous shoulders and arms," said Newton, very earnest.

"You know, there's one thing I've never made a woman look silly, I've never caricatured a woman." Some visitors to his exhibition, having seen a lurid display of (a fully clothed) Bubbles Rothermere's legs and smudgy red lips, might disagree. "Well, Bubbles Rothermere looks the way I photographed her," said Newton, adding that the viscountess had asked him to take her portrait. One of the remarkable aspects of Newton's recent career is the eagerness of the rich and powerful to participate in his success.

Tina Chow dutifully bought her own bindings — "because she has impeccable taste, she came back with a perfect piece of rope," said Newton, cackling. Claus von Bülow collaborated in a leather

jacket. Michael Caine and his wife put on full evening dress before lounging on sunbeds by their swimming pool, wearing expressions of otiose complacency. Other rich people posed with their ranked staff, or smirked among their possessions. "He is aware of their decadence and shortcomings," Pepper says.

Newton is well set up in Monte Carlo. He is a friend of the Chows, of the Caines, of Paloma Picasso. He will concede that the picture of Bubbles Rothermere is "unflattering", then boast — "she adores me". Humble, unknown people do not "interest" this photographer or his employers in places such as *Vanity Fair*; nor will they pay \$15,000 to have their photographs taken. "I'm interested in what famous people look like," he said, "even if I had a fascinating looking Aunt Agatha, I don't think anybody would want to see my aunt."

But Newton is confident that anybody would want to look at his silky, anonymous nudes and their partners, whom he proudly

presents as air hostesses, nurses, bankers — "the guy reading the paper is big in real estate". Some come from Berlin, some from Los Angeles. The German ones offer clues such as braided plaits and monocles.

The Americans offer themselves to Cadillacs and bondage. "To me it shows where these women are coming from," he said. "Maybe nobody else does, but as long as I understand, that's all that matters."

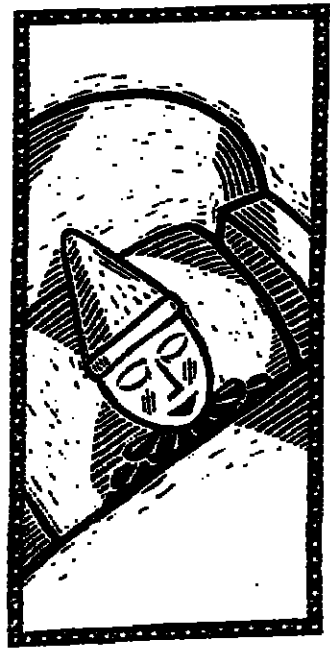
Newton says he enjoys photography because he can "hop" from one subject to another. From fashion, to portraits, to pornography. After years of restraint on *Vogue*, he wanted to see if he could go further, "make the sexual side harder". The results now cost £1,000 a print. "There is pornography on a very cheap level which you can find in bad magazine stores," Newton said, "and then you have the great pornography of artists. A lot of

famous writers have written about pornography under other names, a lot of famous sculptors and painters have done pornography under their own names... so why shouldn't I if I feel like it? I mean, nobody's paid me for it."

Oddly for a pornographer, Newton professes indifference to the effects of his work on others — insists, even, that it leaves him quite cold. "Maybe it will titillate me 10 years later. While I do it, the sittings are very, very difficult. They are more, much more complicated than doing a portrait."

How? Newton laughed extravagantly. "You take me for dinner and I'll tell you all about it." More laughter. "I'm an expensive date." Newton asked if the interview was over. "Did you like me?" he demanded. "Good." He agreed to photographs at first good-humouredly, then with increasing impatience. He complained about the cold. He stamped his feet. It turned out that he had urgent business: "I want to go shopping. I want to buy a telefax, a typewriter, an Armani jacket!"

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habitat

Gifts from the east

The department at Liberty with perhaps the most Eastern promise is Oriental Textiles in the basement, Sarah Jane Checkland writes.

Here in the intimate den of antique dealer Marilyn Garrow you almost expect to be passed a hookah pipe. Instead, at prices from £400 to £1,500, she offers you Chinese court robes in indigo, cadmium red and black. Many are embroidered in the complex "forbidden" stitch, so called, not as commonly believed because the Emperor wanted to keep it for himself, but because the sewing was making worker-children blind, and the Dowager Empress banned it.

There are Kashmiri shawls from which the famous paisley pattern derives, at £800 upwards, as well as paisleys themselves, at £500. Finally, for collectors of unusual shoes, there are a selection of tiny satin embroidered slippers from £30 to £90. One pair, only about two inches long, was worn by some poor aristocratic young lady whose feet had been bound.

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INFORMATION SERVICE

Eastern harmonies



New works: composers Judith Weir (top) and George Benjamin (bottom) bring their new music to this year's Huddersfield festival

Huddersfield's tenth Contemporary Music Festival begins today, continuing until November 27. As usual, the 10 days will be packed with concerts, forums, seminars and interviews. To mark Stockhausen's sixtieth birthday, there will be performances of some 20 of his recent works, most of them previously unheard in Britain; as a contrasting theme, there will be many commissions highlighting the exchange of artistic ideas between East and West. There will be gamelan ensembles, the Japanese Gamelan Sekar Patah among them. Music by Gounod, the Chinese avant-garde composer, will be performed, as will works by the Korean Isang Yun, who now lives in Germany and is widely known on the Continent but not here. Music from India and Mali, and by the Canadian Murray Schafer, will also be featured. The Dutchman Louis Andriessen, a sort of post-modernist, more complex and sophisticated, will be a considerable presence, too. His large-scale *De Stijl* will be the UK premiere on the festival's penultimate day. Local talent will be represented by Judith Weir, five of whose works are to be included, and by the youthful composer George Benjamin. Huddersfield Festival Box office, Tourist Information Centre, Albion Street, Huddersfield (0484 22133, ext 2026/7).

Max Harrison

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Review section on Saturday by a preview of the week ahead. Items should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN.

THEATRE

LONDON

★ **THE CONQUEST OF THE SOUTH** (P): As re-enacted by five unemployed youths in a rural setting. Acclaimed play by Marjorie Kargy, author of *Man to Man*. Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Sq, SW1 (01-730 1745). Tue-Sat 8pm. Opens Nov 22, 8pm. Then Mon-Sat 8pm. Mat Sat 5.30pm. (Mon-Sat 8pm, Tue-Sat 5.30pm, 25-26; Sat mat 24-25.)

★ **DRIVING MISS DAISY**: Wendy Hiller, Barry Foster, Clarke Peters in this year's Pulitzer prizewinner: the relationship between an elderly Jewess and her black chauffeur. Frantic material but fine acting. Apollo Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (01-437 2863). Tue-Sat 8pm. Mat Sat 5.30pm. 25-26.

★ **HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES**: Light, early Ayckbourn comedy. Greenwich Theatre Production. Duke of York's Theatre, St Martin's Lane WC2 (01-363 5122). Mon-Fri 8pm, Sat 8.15pm, mat Sat 5pm. 25-26.

★ **LETITIA AND LAVAGE**: Geraldine McEwan and Sara Kestelman take over the leads in Peter Schaffer's smash comedy where two unlikely partners wage eccentric war against the modern world. Globe Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (01-437 3867). Tue-Sat 8pm. Mon-Sat 8pm. 25-26.

★ **LINE**: Early Israel Horowitz play (about a queen) with American players and the original American director. Orange Tree Theatre, 45 Rye St, Richmond (01-894 3633). Tue-Sat 8pm. Mon-Sat 8pm. 25-26.

★ **A WALK IN THE WOODS**: Alec Guinness returns to the stage as a cynical Russian negotiator at a Geneva conference table. Theatricals, Panton St, SW1 (01-930 2376). Tue-Sat 8pm. Mon-Sat 8pm. 25-26.

★ **LONG RUNNERS**: Beyond Resonance Theatre, 45 Rye St, Richmond (01-894 3633). Tue-Sat 8pm. Mon-Sat 8pm. 25-26.

★ **THE MOUNTAIN**: St Martin's Theatre (01-363 5122). Mon-Fri 8pm, Sat 8.15pm, mat Sat 5pm. 25-26.

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OUT OF TOWN

LEEDS

★ **London Assurance**: Matchless Boucault comedy: town v country, age v youth, jolly v rogues. Theatricals, Panton St, SW1 (01-930 2376). Tue-Sat 8pm. Mon-Sat 8pm. 25-26.

★ **Southampton**: ★ **Rhinoceros**: Ionesco's Fables parable of mass hysteria, probably about fascism. Nuffield Theatre, University Rd (0703 67177). Mon-Thurs 7.30pm, Fri and Sat 8pm. (Mon-Thurs 7.30pm, Fri and Sat 8pm.)

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TOP FILMS AND VIDEOS

LONDON

(1) A Fish Called Wanda (5)
(2) Colors
(3) Big
(4) U2 Rattle and Hum
(5) Good Morning, Vietnam
(6) Midnight Run
(7) Au Revoir les Enfants
(8) Switching Channels
(9) Distant Voices, Still Lives
(10) Frantic

Supplied by Screen International

UNITED STATES

(1) Child's Play
(2) Ernest Saves Christmas
(3) Iron Eagle
(4) U2 Rattle and Hum
(5) Everybody's All-American
(6) The Accused
(7) U2 Rattle and Hum
(8) A Cry in the Dark
(9) Mystic Pizza
(10) Without a Clue

Supplied by Exhibitor Relations Co

VIDEO RENTALS

(1) E.T.
(2) The Untouchables
(3) The Princess Bride
(4) Witches of Eastwick
(5) Moonstruck

Supplied by Video Business

OUTSIDE LONDON

(1) A Fish Called Wanda
(2) Colors
(3) Big
(4) U2 Rattle and Hum
(5) Good Morning, Vietnam
(6) Midnight Run
(7) Au Revoir les Enfants
(8) Switching Channels
(9) Distant Voices, Still Lives
(10) Frantic

Supplied by Screen International

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

The above position is taken from the game between Nimzowitsch (White) and Leelaus (Black) played in Riga 1919. White plays and wins. The winning move will be given in tomorrow's Times.

Solution to yesterday's: White wins with 1 c5 Rg2 2 Rb1 forcing checkmate

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1723

ACROSS
1 Fish with surface bait (3)
2 Sunshade (7)
3 Side (6)
4 On fire (8)
5 In front (5)
6 Very lovely (4-5)
7 Mock astute (5)
8 Small Tibetan dog (5,4)

DOWN
1 Fish with surface bait (3)
2 Sunshade (7)
3 Side (6)
4 On fire (8)
5 In front (5)
6 Very lovely (4-5)
7 Mock astute (5)
8 Small Tibetan dog (5,4)

SOLUTION TO NO 1722
ACROSS: 1 Sugar daddy 8 Requiem 9 Tatty 10 Peep 11 Intruder 13 Tine 14 Scold 16 Browbeat 18 Li Po 21 Roost 22 Iterate 23 Prominence
DOWN: 1 Sequent 2 Gibb 3 Remonstration 4 Asterisk 5 Dated 6 Drop 7 Hybrid 12 Vertebra 13 Tabard 15 Agitate 17 Odour 19 Oven 20 Lean

ENTERTAINMENT

OPERA & BALLET

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

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CONCERTS

McLAREN MUSIC: With Philip Booth

at the piano, the Flautist Lyn McLean performs Messiaen's *Le Merle Noir*, Prokofiev's Sonata, Enescu's *Contes* and Liszt's *Le Carnaval*, and a Sonatina by Boccherini.

St George's, Charlotte St, Brandon Hill, Bristol (0272 230359), 7.30pm, 24.50.

PRICE CENTURY: Ruth Gips

conducts the London Chamber Orchestra in a programme of early 20th-century music, including the *Concerto No 2* by Prokofiev, the *Symphony No 2* by Shostakovich, and the *Symphony No 2* by Shostakovich.

St George's, Charlotte St, Brandon Hill, Bristol (0272 230359), 7.30pm, 24.50.

COW ON ROOF: Sarge Badger

conducts the LPO in *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil*, a programme of early 20th-century music, including the *Concerto No 2* by Prokofiev, the *Symphony No 2* by Shostakovich, and the *Symphony No 2* by Shostakovich.

St George's, Charlotte St, Brandon Hill, Bristol (0272 230359), 7.30pm, 24.50.

OKE EXPERIMENT: The Gavin Bryars

Ensemble performs excerpts from Bryars's new opera, *Dr. Oke*, a programme of early 20th-century music, including the *Concerto No 2* by Prokofiev, the *Symphony No 2* by Shostakovich, and the *Symphony No 2* by Shostakovich.

St George's, Charlotte St, Brandon Hill, Bristol (0272 230359), 7.30pm, 24.50.

LAREDO LEADS: Northern Lights

conducts the Northern Lights Orchestra in a programme of early 20th-century music, including the *Concerto No 2* by Prokofiev, the *Symphony No 2* by Shostakovich, and the *Symphony No 2* by Shostakovich.

St George's, Charlotte St, Brandon Hill, Bristol (0272 230359), 7.30pm, 24.50.

SCROGOWSKI/HALLE: The Halle Orchestra

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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear
and Jane Rackham

BBC1

- 6.00 Cee-fax AM.
6.35 Eddies in Vocalising (b/w).
7.00 Breakfast Time with Sally Magnusson and Jeremy Paxman. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25; regional news and travel reports at 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27. 8.55 Regional news and weather.
9.00 News and weather followed by Open Air.
9.20 Kilroy Robert Kilroy-Glik chairs a discussion on a topical subject.
10.00 News and weather followed by Going for Gold. European general knowledge quiz (r). 10.25 Children's BBC beginning with Playhouse 10.50 (b/w).
10.55 Five to Eleven. Gerard Green with a reading.
11.00 News and weather followed by Open Air reporting on how the regions are dealing with the Children in Need appeal.
12.00 News and weather followed by Daytime Live. A Children in Need special with Toyah Wilcox greeting celebrities; a chance for female viewers to bid for the bachelor of their dreams; and Judi Spiers practises for the RAC. Lombard Rally. 12.55 Regional news and weather.
1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. Weather. 4.30.
1.50 Racing from Ascot. The Charles De Winton Handicap Chase (2.10). Coverage continues on BBC2.
2.25 Film: *Guest Wife* (1945, b/w) starring Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche. Comedy about a newlywed young woman who is lured by her husband to his best friend so that he can impress his boss. Directed by Sam Wood.
3.50 *Conan*. Young people's questions answered by Stephen Johnson and Sophie Aldred.
4.05 *Ewoks* 4.30 The Satellite Show.

BBC2

- 9.00 Cee-fax 9.30 Daytime on Two: bodybuilding in Austria 9.45 Campaign to save Irvine Royal Academy 10.45 *Princess Charlotte* after Culloden 10.45 *Storytime* 11.03 Music to celebrate Christmas 11.45 *Wonders of the World* 11.45 Lags and arms 12.00 *Prize* 12.15 year choices 12.30 *A View from the Bridge*, part one 12.55 Teenagers in Vietnam.
1.25 *Life in the Sky* (r). 1.40 English Time (r).
2.00 News and weather followed by You and Me (r). 2.15 *Town Portraits*. Harpsford (r).
2.25 Sport on Friday introduced by David Icke featuring Swimming: the National Short Course championships; Racing from Ascot: the 2.40, 3.10 and 3.40 races; and Rallying: a preview of the Lombard RAC Rally. Includes news and weather at 3.00 and 3.50.
4.00 *Catchword*. Word game 4.30 *It's My Pleasure*. Moira Stuart (r).
5.00 *Handmade*. The first of a new 10-part crafts magazine series. 5.30 *Food and Drink* (r).

ITV/LONDON

- 5.00 TV-am begins with News and The Morning Programme. Introduced by Richard Kaye. 7.00 News followed by Good Morning Britain presented by Mike Morris and Kathryn Hollaway. 8.00 News; 9.00 News and After Nine which includes a recipe for a happy marriage.
9.25 *Lucky Ladders*. Game show. The questionmaster is Lennie Bennett. 8.55 Thames news and weather 10.00 The Time Factor. Mike Scott chairs a discussion on marital violence.
10.40 *This Morning*. Magazine show presented by Judy Finnigan and Richard Madeley. This edition includes an item on financial problems facing women today; and Jan Leeming examining popular crafts. Plus national news at 10.55 and regional news at 11.55.
12.10 *Rainbow*. Learning with puppets (r). 12.30 Santa Barbara. 1.00 News at One with Julia Somerville. 1.30 Thames news and weather.
1.30 *London Walkies*. This second part of a London guide for dog walkers starts at Hyde Park, then along the Chelsea Embankment to Battersea Park and Fulham's Earl's Court Common. Presented by the husband and wife team of Bruce Fogle and Julia Somerville.
2.00 *The Bill*. Omnibus edition (r). 2.55 Home Cookery Club. Rice Puddings.
3.00 *Give Us a Clue*. Celebrity mime game presented by Les Dennis. Parkinson. This afternoon Liza Goddard and Lionel Blair are joined by Emma Freud, Sally Ann Howes, Spike Milligan, Susan Pennington, Tony Stewart and Dave Lee Travis. 3.25 *Sons and Daughters*. Australian family drama series.
4.00 *Crash Course* with Stu Francis and the Great Sopranos.

CHANNEL 4

- 9.30 *Schools*.
12.00 *Sesame Street*.
12.30 *Business Daily*.
1.00 *On Course*. Magazine series for Open College learners.
2.00 *Films*. The *Victory* (1945, b/w) starring Greer Garson and Gregory Peck. Drama, set in Pittsburgh during the 1940s, about a steel magnate's son and his love affair with a servant girl. Directed by Tay Garnett.
4.10 *Film* *The Yoke's On Me* (1944, b/w) starring the Four Aces as Second World War volunteers. Directed by Jules White.
4.30 *Fifteen to One*.
5.00 *Mork & Minky*. American comedy series.
5.30 *Redbrick*. The fourth of 10 programmes about life at Newcastle University (r). (Oracle).
6.00 *Scarecrow and Mrs. King*. This week Amanda is given the task of protecting a man who says he has evidence of an attempt to bring economic chaos to the United States. 6.55 *Murphy Brown*. Cartoon.

Replicating Ronnie



Jim Morris, seen above with Jean Marie Evans as Nancy, may not be the spitting image of Ronald Reagan but his impersonation of the US president is one of the best (BBC2, 9.30pm)

TELEVISION CHOICE

Jim Morris is the best Ronald Reagan impersonator I have seen, *Spitting Image* (who never got him quite right) please note. Morris looks nothing like Reagan and is about 40 years too young, but the voice and gestures are absolutely bang on. Morris is the star of *Rap Master Ronnie* (BBC2, 9.30pm), a satirical review (and revue) of the Reagan years written by Garry Trudeau, creator of the *Doonesbury* comic strip and, with Robert Altman, the man behind the political spoof *Tanner*. When the heavy-weight historians move in on the Reagan years, they should not ignore shows like *Rap Master Ronnie*, which are rich evidence of popular attitudes. Running through the tape, they may well wonder about the so-called Great Communicator who consistently fumbled for words and was frequently wrong on the most elementary facts. But perhaps

there is no paradox. Perhaps the American people wanted reassuring answers rather than smart ones and this is what Ronnie gave them. One thing is sure. Reagan was a great gift to the satirists and their life will be duller without him. Unless George Bush undergoes a character transplant between now and inauguration day, he looks like being a very poor substitute.

Western Approach (BBC2, 8.00pm) is an engagingly dotty film, narrated by a suitably light touch by Miles Kingston, about a cricket match between Alderney and the Australian Aborigines. The joke is that while the Aussies are a pretty fair side, Alderney, with a population of only 2,000, has a few even getting a team out. In true amateur spirit, Alderney

Peter Waymark

Wonderland revisited

RADIO CHOICE

The illustrator Anthony Browne, whose pictures justify yet another edition of *Alice in Wonderland*, explains in this week's edition of *Treasure Islands* (Radio 4, 11.47am) what he and his 99 predecessors – the total is probably dramatic licence – had to do before putting pen to paper. They had to shut Tennyson out of their minds. The illustration here indicates how well he has succeeded. It might also help to explain why the volume (published by Julia MacRae Books) has just won the Emil Award for the year's best children's book. Ideally, *Treasure Islands* could have done with 60 minutes or so to do anything like justice to its examination of the ways *Alice* has been handled (and mis-handled) or interpreted (and misinterpreted) over the years. But even in less than 15 minutes, the list of variations



Surreal style: Browne's Alice illustrations (R4, 11.47am)

vision version of *Alice* that some critics interpreted as the product of the psychedelic Sixties. Miller does not go along with this, insisting that his framing device was not Freudian but Wordsworthian (the Immortality Ode). I should have liked to hear more of the theories of the uncredited essayist who concludes that *Alice* represents the symbolic equation: girl equals phallus, and believes that the Adventures in Wonderland allegorically chart a trip back into a mother's womb.

Talking of wombs, it is the empty one of Yvonne (Radio 3, 9.10pm) in Lorca's peasant tragedy that gives Brid Brennan yet another chance to show us how well she can conceive extreme anguish. In Frank McGuinness's version, this cruel play loses nothing by being transplanted from Spanish soil to Irish, and benefits from Henry Dagg's sad songs.

Peter Daville

- BBC1 WALKERS 6.30pm-7.00pm. 7.00pm-7.30pm. 7.30pm-8.00pm. 8.00pm-8.30pm. 8.30pm-9.00pm. 9.00pm-9.30pm. 9.30pm-10.00pm. 10.00pm-10.30pm. 10.30pm-11.00pm. 11.00pm-11.30pm. 11.30pm-12.00pm. 12.00pm-12.30pm. 12.30pm-1.00pm. 1.00pm-1.30pm. 1.30pm-2.00pm. 2.00pm-2.30pm. 2.30pm-3.00pm. 3.00pm-3.30pm. 3.30pm-4.00pm. 4.00pm-4.30pm. 4.30pm-5.00pm. 5.00pm-5.30pm. 5.30pm-6.00pm. 6.00pm-6.30pm. 6.30pm-7.00pm. 7.00pm-7.30pm. 7.30pm-8.00pm. 8.00pm-8.30pm. 8.30pm-9.00pm. 9.00pm-9.30pm. 9.30pm-10.00pm. 10.00pm-10.30pm. 10.30pm-11.00pm. 11.00pm-11.30pm. 11.30pm-12.00pm. 12.00pm-12.30pm. 12.30pm-1.00pm. 1.00pm-1.30pm. 1.30pm-2.00pm. 2.00pm-2.30pm. 2.30pm-3.00pm. 3.00pm-3.30pm. 3.30pm-4.00pm. 4.00pm-4.30pm. 4.30pm-5.00pm. 5.00pm-5.30pm. 5.30pm-6.00pm. 6.00pm-6.30pm. 6.30pm-7.00pm. 7.00pm-7.30pm. 7.30pm-8.00pm. 8.00pm-8.30pm. 8.30pm-9.00pm. 9.00pm-9.30pm. 9.30pm-10.00pm. 10.00pm-10.30pm. 10.30pm-11.00pm. 11.00pm-11.30pm. 11.30pm-12.00pm. 12.00pm-12.30pm. 12.30pm-1.00pm. 1.00pm-1.30pm. 1.30pm-2.00pm. 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One year after the tragedy of King's Cross, a day of honour for the 20 faces of bravery

By Andrew Morgan and Mark Ellis

Bravery awards were yesterday presented to 20 fire officers who fought the King's Cross blaze, which broke out 12 months ago today and claimed the lives of 31 people, including that of Station Officer Colin Townsley, who was awarded a posthumous Commendation.

Five other officers received Commendations and 14 were awarded Letters of Congratulations from the Chief Officer, Mr Gerald Clarkson. Four of the Commendations were for men based at Soho.

Tributes were paid to the many officers who had attended the blaze.

Chief Officer Clarkson described himself as a "hard taskmaster" who expected the highest standards from his officers.

"I am proud to say that my expectations were not only achieved, but surpassed on that night," he said. "The award decisions had been a 'pains-taking task'."

Mrs Linda Townsley, Mr Townsley's widow, and their two daughters, Sally, aged 19, and Sarah, aged 12, were too upset to attend the ceremony at County Hall, central London. His parents, Mr and Mrs James Townsley, accepted the award to generous applause from the 200 guests.

Officer Townsley, aged 35, from Soho's red watch, had directed passengers away from the fire after the "lashover". He had delayed his escape to assist a woman along the St Pancras subway.

The citation mentioned his scant regard for his own safety and recorded that the award was for "heroism, supreme humanity and outstanding leadership".

Afterwards Mr Townsley's father said: "We are very proud on this emotional day, but it is comforting to see so many men from Soho here. In some ways, the awards should have been made to all members of the brigade, considering what they face every time the bell goes."

A Commendation was awarded to Fireman Robert Moulton, aged 39, also based at Soho, who dragged Officer Townsley from the blaze. Mr Moulton and others tried to revive the officer and the citation recorded his "professional conduct, bravery, courage and determination".

Fireman Paul Hale, aged 40, also of Soho, was awarded a Commendation for bravery, courage and determination after he went into the fire and helped a badly burnt person to safety before re-entering. Hallucinating and exhausted, he came out but again went back.

Sub Officer Vernon Trefry, aged 34, from Soho station, also won the award for bravery after he crawled down the Easton subway in intense heat to fight the fire. He replenished his breathing apparatus before returning to the blaze.

Commendations were given to Assistant Divisional Officer John Shore, aged 54, the former station commander at Easton and now retired, and to Assistant Chief Officer Joe Kennedy, aged 49, north-east area commander.



Station Officer Colin Townsley, 35: Heroism, supreme humanity and outstanding leadership.



Fireman Sean Clarke, 30: We managed to get within two or three steps from the bottom.



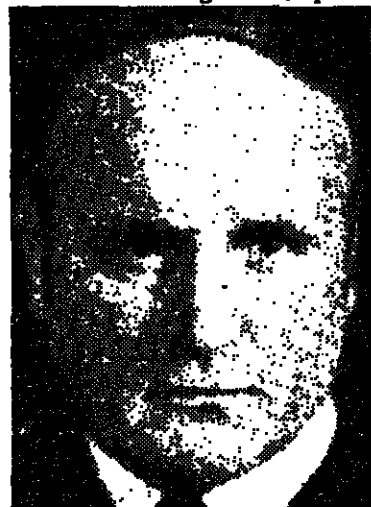
Fireman Stewart Butts, 25: There is no getting away from what happened that night.



Fireman Joseph Boland, 30: Found a woman clinging to the wall, screaming "save me".



Temporary Fireman David Flanagan, 27: We ran for our lives through the darkness and screams.



Assistant Chief Officer Joe Kennedy, 49: Memories are vivid now as they were on the night of the fire.



Fireman John Edgar, 23: The heat was unbelievably intense; he helped remove people to safety.



Fireman William Cordell, 30: It was one of those jobs that you will never forget.



Fireman Manjit Singh, 34: The strongest memory is women shouting for us to save them.



Fireman David Priestman, 31: Every few minutes we were blasted with scalding air.



Sub Officer Vernon Trefry, 34: The entire night is in my mind like a continual video recording.



Assistant Divisional Officer John Shore, 54: Memories of people dying underneath my feet.



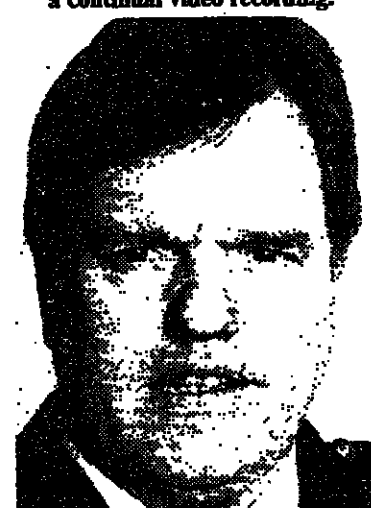
Fireman Steve Bell, 23: Lasting impression of the heat sapping all my strength.



Fireman Robert Moulton, 39: Remembers crawling along and feeling Colin Townsley's helmet.



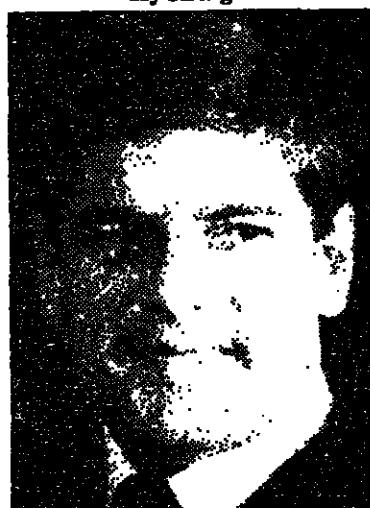
Fireman David Smith, 32: There was a sudden rush of people, some of whom were burnt.



Station Officer Peter Osborne, 40: A man emerging from the smoke suffering from burns.



Temporary Station Officer Roger Demotte, 40: People will bear the scars for a long time, if not life.



Station Officer Alan Pryke, 34: People were shouting at me to get an ambulance.



Temporary sub-officer Roger Bell, 44: Assured the police we were in no danger down below the fire.



Fireman Paul Hale, 40: Repeatedly returned to inferno before collapsing from exhaustion.

UK to support Bush on deficit

Continued from page 1

would be striving to help Mr Bush and his team realize their aims in world affairs.

Asked about the qualities of Mr Bush she said that he was no stranger to her. It was not a new relationship. She had known him and the way in which he worked. He was thorough and well briefed. "It will be a very calm and measured approach. It will be based on what he firmly believes will be the right thing to do. I am sure it will be alright. It will be good."

Mrs Thatcher declined to give a commitment that the Bank of England would intervene to prevent a further fall in the dollar. She understood that Mr Bush had to take account of the position of Congress but was sure that he would tackle the deficit in a calm and measured way.

She said that Mr Bush had now emerged from the shadow of the "great man who has been President" and would pursue existing policies in his own way and in his own style.

Mr Bush has been under pressure because of his election pledge not to cut taxes, but in a series of nationwide television interviews yesterday Mrs Thatcher said that people should stop "badgering" or harrying him. She said that she had not the slightest doubt that the new government would tackle the deficit in a responsible and managed way, taking account of the position of the US Congress.

Mrs Thatcher's remarks came before her first talks with Mr Bush as president-elect. They met for 90 minutes. Also present were Mr Dan Quayle, the vice-president-elect, and Mr James Baker, who will be the new Secretary of State.

Mr Bush, who had watched Mrs Thatcher's television interviews, told her that he would tackle the deficit and said that he endorsed the line she had taken.

Mrs Thatcher turned on one reporter who referred disparagingly to Mr Bush as being a loyal follower of Mr Reagan. She snapped: "Loyalty to your principles, loyalty to your country, loyalty to the President — those are three major pluses."

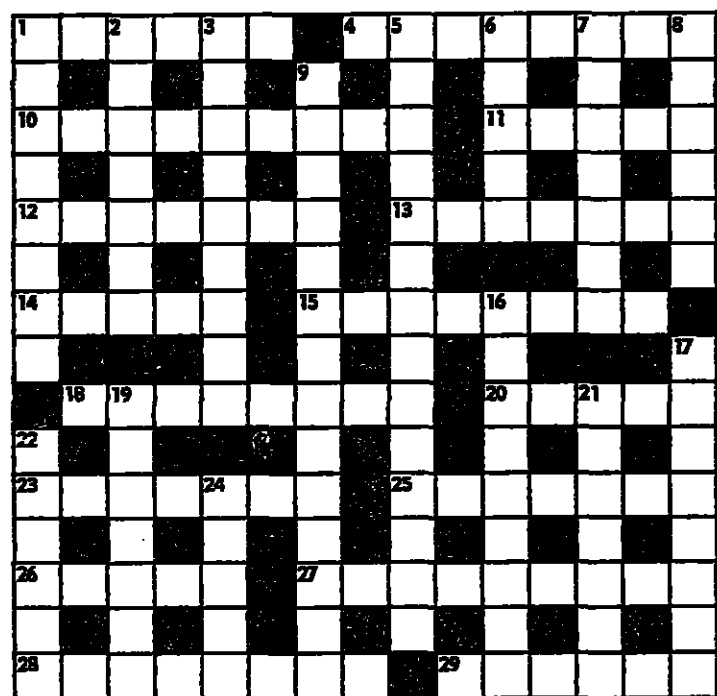
Mr Bush had given loyalty in abundance and was entitled to expect it from others. "Don't run down loyalty to me. I would like to see more of it."

British sources said after the talks that she had been pleased by his strong commitment to continuing close consultations with the Nato allies.

Their talks also covered the Middle East and East-West relations, with Mr Bush saying that he was looking forward to his meeting Mr Gorbachov next month.

Throughout her interviews Mrs Thatcher said that the US economy was strong and continued to perform well. It did not help the currency constantly to comment on each and every movement, she said.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 17,830



ACROSS

- 1 Make a systematic collection for Buffalo Bill — he's out of condition (6).
- 4 Promoted ahead of one's time (8).
- 10 Italian course about dubious form of Latin verse (9).
- 11 No society to preserve this ancient language (5).
- 12 Garment with a shirt-tail in its proper place (7).
- 13 Type of complex puzzle-solver (7).
- 14 Tumbled to a chap's affected pronunciation (5).
- 15 Came home belatedly from place in the sun (8).
- 18 Musical progression to note in a production of "Porgie" (8).
- 20 Dark-skinned round melon, without rind originally (5).
- 23 Tedious sort of broadcast (7).
- 25 Some rash German, perhaps (7).
- 26 Result of eating pudding in the gallery (5).
- 27 Sounds a smart fellow, one with pride in the plant (9).
- 28 25, for example, is in breach of the peace (8).
- 29 Counter-coup of a kind succeeded, it is reported (6).

DOWN

- 1 It carries eccentrics to the River Dart (8).
- 2 Noisy unit? Credible, perhaps, when regiment is away (7).
- 3 Eve at sea? (5,4).
- 5 Medical diet for lawyers who had to eat here? (7,7).
- 6 Go round for a missing suit (5).
- 7 Place for main pilot's compartment (7).
- 8 No need for him to work to rule (6).
- 9 Getting together on the point where Cardigan begins? (8-6).
- 16 Distinctive feature of Mark and Hazel's descendant (9).
- 17 Released from a disreputable end, perhaps (8).
- 19 Restricts Army grub (7).
- 21 All one got to build a boat on the Mediterranean? (7).
- 22 Cleaned bike round top of pedal (6).
- 24 Make a deduction for fashionable animal skin, say (5).

Concise crossword, page 22

WORD-WATCHING

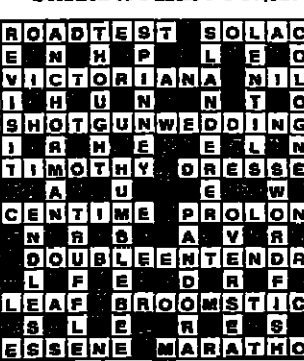
A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

- MUNDUNGUS**
a. Seagulls' gnaap
b. A rank-smelling tobacco
c. A musical cutlass
- STEGOCEPHALIC**
a. Having the head covered
b. Tortoise-like
c. Lascivious, Prig
- DANCETTE**
a. A burlesque dancer
b. A zigzag line
c. A ballet solo
- ACEY-DEUCEY**
a. Tip top
b. A gambling game
c. Midding

Answers on page 22

Solution to Puzzle No 17,829



WEATHER

Much of England and Wales will start mild and cloudy with showers. During the day it will become drier and brighter, but noticeably colder. This colder weather will affect Scotland throughout, where the South will be dry and fairly sunny, but the North will have some wintry showers. Northern Ireland should be dry with a fair amount of sunshine, and not too cold. Outlook: dry, cold, with frost in many areas at night.

ABROAD

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
Algeria	20-25	S	2-4	
Alexandria	21-26	S	2-4	
Amman	18-23	S	2-4	
Baghdad	18-23	S	2-4	
Bombay	28-33	S	2-4	
Buenos Aires	18-23	S	2-4	
Calcutta	28-33	S	2-4	
Cairo	21-26	S	2-4	
Colon	28-33	S	2-4	
Hong Kong	28-33	S	2-4	
London	18-23	S	2-4	
Madras	28-33	S	2-4	
Mumbai	28-33	S	2-4	
New Delhi	28-33	S	2-4	
Paris	18-23	S	2-4	
Rangoon	28-33	S	2-4	
Shanghai	28-33	S	2-4	
Singapore	28-33	S	2-4	
Tokyo	28-33	S	2-4	
Yokohama	28-33	S	2-4	

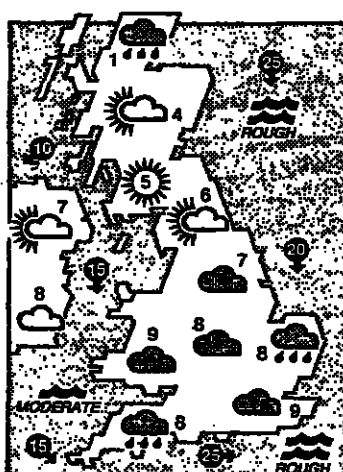
AROUND BRITAIN

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
Scarbrough	12-17	S	2-4	
Cardiff	12-17	S	2-4	
Edinburgh	12-17	S	2-4	
Glasgow	12-17	S	2-4	
London	18-23	S	2-4	
Manchester	12-17	S	2-4	
Newcastle	12-17	S	2-4	
Nottingham	12-17	S	2-4	
Sheffield	12-17	S	2-4	
Sunderland	12-17	S	2-4	
Wolverhampton	12-17	S	2-4	
Wrexham	12-17	S	2-4	

THE POUND

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Australia	2.50	Bank	2.50
Canada	2.50	Bank	2.50
Denmark	2.50	Bank	2.50
France	2.50	Bank	2.50
Germany	2.50	Bank	2.50
Italy	2.50	Bank	2.50
Japan	2.50	Bank	2.50
Netherlands	2.50	Bank	2.50
Portugal	2.50	Bank	2.50
Spain	2.50	Bank	2.50
Sweden	2.50	Bank	2.50
Switzerland	2.50	Bank	2.50
USA	2.50	Bank	2.50

AM



LONDON

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 14C (57F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 6 pm, 85 per cent. Rain: 6 am to 6 pm, 0.01in. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 11.47 am to 6 pm, 5.11 pm. 1,000 mbar = 29.92in.

London 4.37 pm to 6.56 am
Bright 4.37 pm to 7.05 am
Edinburgh 4.37 pm to 7.12 am
Perth 4.37 pm to 7.12 am

Full Moon November 23

Lighting-up time

London 4.37 pm to 6.56 am
Bright 4.37 pm to 7.05 am
Edinburgh 4.37 pm to 7.12 am
Perth 4.37 pm to 7.12 am

Lighting-up time

London 4.37 pm to 6.56 am
Bright 4.37 pm to 7.05 am
Edinburgh 4.37 pm to 7.12 am
Perth 4.37 pm to 7.12 am

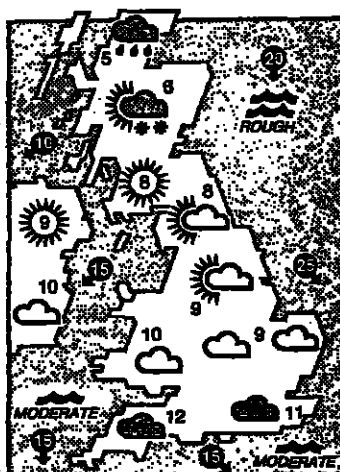
Lighting-up time

London 4.37 pm to 6.56 am
Bright 4.37 pm to 7.05 am
Edinburgh 4.37 pm to 7.12 am
Perth 4.37 pm to 7.12 am

Lighting-up time

London 4.37 pm to 6.56 am
Bright 4.37 pm to 7.05 am
Edinburgh 4.37 pm to 7.12 am
Perth 4.37 pm to 7.12 am

PM



MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 12C (54F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 6 pm, 85 per cent. Rain: 6 am to 6 pm, 0.01in. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 11.47 am to 6 pm, 5.11 pm. 1,000 mbar = 29.92in.

Manchester 4.37 pm to 6.56 am
Bright 4.37 pm to 7.05 am
Edinburgh 4.37 pm to 7.12 am
Perth 4.37 pm to 7.12 am

Lighting-up time

Manchester 4.37 pm to 6.56 am
Bright 4.37 pm to 7.05 am
Edinburgh 4.37 pm to 7.12 am
Perth 4.37 pm to 7.12 am

Lighting-up time

Manchester 4.37 pm to 6.56 am
Bright 4.37 pm to 7.05 am
Edinburgh 4.37 pm to 7.12 am
Perth 4.37 pm to 7.12 am

Lighting-up time

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Lighting-up time

Manchester 4.37 pm to 6.56 am
Bright 4.37 pm to 7.05 am
Edinburgh 4.37 pm to 7.12 am
Perth 4.37 pm to 7.12 am

Lighting-up time

MARKETS	THE POUND
FT 30 Share 1487.5 (+10.4)	US Dollar 1.8225 (+0.0005)
FT-SE 100 1823.6 (+18.3)	W German mark 3.1529 (+0.0109)
USM (Datastream) 180.62 (+0.04)	Trade-weighted 77.2 (+0.1)

THE TIMES

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 18 1988

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

Two held in \$48m fraud case

A Greek businessman and a cashier for a Gulf bank were remanded in custody for a week yesterday at Guildhall in London accused of defrauding Hill Samuel, the merchant bank, of \$48 million dollars (£21.92 million) this year.

They were Mr Phivos Karanos, aged 48, a businessman, of Park Avenue, Palmers Green, and Miss Jennifer Tonia, aged 36, an Iraqi-born cashier with the Bank of Oman, of Sydney Road, Hornsey.

They are charged with conspiring to defraud Hill Samuel of \$48 million by dishonestly procuring the transfer of that money to Abu Dhabi.

US hearing

Grand Metropolitan's legal battle for control of the US Pillsbury food group could be decided in December, Delaware Chancery Court yesterday scheduled a hearing for December 12 on Grand Metropolitan motions to direct Pillsbury to redeem its poison pill stock purchase rights, and preventing Pillsbury from buying back its Burger King restaurants.

Short list

Short Brothers, the Belfast aircraft and missile manufacturer, has attracted 27 companies interested in acquiring it either wholly or in part.

STOCK MARKETS

New York	2062.83 (+14.05)
Dow Jones	2062.83 (+14.05)
Nikkei Average	29076.81 (+80.89)
Hong Kong	2588.79 (+1.91)
Amsterdam Gen	355.9 (+0.1)
Sydney: AO	1494.9 (-27.4)
Frankfurt	1573.5 (-7.0)
Brussels	5312.4 (-8.2)
Paris: CAC	389.8 (-3.1)
Zurich: S&K Gen	485.3 (-4.0)
London	1823.6 (+18.3)
FT-30 Share	1487.5 (+10.4)
FT-100	1823.6 (+18.3)
Gold Mines	178.5 (+0.4)
FT Gold Index	97.11 (+0.15)
FT Govt Secs	87.94 (-0.14)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

HSBC	2750 (+5.00)
G.M. Scholtes	2750 (+5.00)
Harrison Ind	1950 (+1.00)
Pochns	850 (+1.00)
Volax	4000 (+2.00)
STC	500 (+1.00)
Met Trade Supp	32750 (+1.00)
Unigate	2350 (+0.50)
United Elastics	2375 (+0.50)
Grand Met	4250 (+0.50)
Capital Radio	4800 (+1.00)
Lasmo	5000 (+1.00)
Ultramar	24750 (+1.00)
Wilton Collins	5000 (+1.00)
Harrison Crossed	58250 (+1.00)
Lorho	4080 (+2.00)
Stylo	2800 (+1.00)
Mersy Docks	4490 (+1.00)

FALLS

G Oliver	5050 (-250)
Irish Distillers	3850 (-300)
Whitbread 'B'	6500 (-100)

CLOSING PRICES

Burgess	2400
SEAQ Volume	496.2m

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base	12%
3-month interbank	12 1/4-12 1/2%
3-month eligible bills	11 1/4-11 1/2%
buying rate	
US Prime Rate	10%
Federal Funds	8 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills	7.92-7.95%
30-year bonds	100%-100 1/2%

CURRENCIES

London	New York
£/\$1.8225	£/\$1.8210
£/DM1.529	£/DM1.7305
£/Sfr1.4520	£/Sfr1.4520
£/FF10.7873	£/FF10.7873
£/Yen122.53	£/Yen122.53
£/Index77.2	£/Index77.2
ECU £0.657895	SDR £0.750858

GOLD

London Fixing	AM \$429.30 pm \$422.00
close \$421.75-422.25 (\$232.00-232.51)	
New York	Comex \$422.20-422.70

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Dec)	pm \$12.30bbl (\$12.20)
Dancon latest trading price	

THE TIMES

STOCK WATCH

0898 141 141

Market news on Stock-watch yesterday included:

the market had a better day with early buying and good economic statistics;

BT (01805) added 6p and Beecham (02365) 7p after results; Irish Distillers (02380) dropped 49p when the Takeover Panel gave the go-ahead for the Pernod bid; William Collins (01280) rose 142p after a bid from News International (01283).

Recent additions include: Racial Telecommunications 03479.

Calls charged 5p for 8 seconds peak, 12 seconds off peak inc. VAT.

Fowler estimates number of vacancies in economy at 700,000



Charting the fall: Norman Fowler, Employment Secretary, announcing the lowest levels of unemployment since December 1980 yesterday

Panel clears way for Pernod victory

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

The Takeover Panel has cleared the way for Pernod Ricard to win control of Irish Distillers Group with its Ir450p (378p) share bid by refusing to unwind disputed irrevocable acceptances.

The decision makes it impossible for Grand Metropolitan to win control of IDG with its higher Ir525p offer, because Pernod owns or has irrevocable acceptances from 53 per cent of the IDG stock.

In a judgement that, privately surprised most of the parties involved, the full Panel supported its executive's ruling that IDG had not been a bona fide bidder.

Which means that Pernod has persuaded hundreds of small shareholders to pledge their shares to an irrevocable bid by

Pernod on Sunday September 3, they failed to give them enough time or information to make a considered decision.

But after rejecting IDG's appeal against the ruling, the Panel decided to take no action.

In a 40-page statement, it said: "the breaches were not sufficiently serious nor of

Comment 27

such significant effect on shareholders as to make it appropriate to release any shareholders from their undertakings to accept Pernod Ricard's offer."

GrandMet reacted bitterly to the ruling. It said it was "extremely surprised and disappointed" that shareholders had not been released from

their undertakings despite the bid and made it clear it had not given up the bid battle.

It bought more than 2 per cent of IDG shares in the market. This took its declared holding to 27.8 per cent and more purchases have yet to be counted. GrandMet repeated that it intended to keep its shares.

With its advisers SG Warburg and Allied Irish Investment Bank, GrandMet has asked the Panel for leave to appeal to its appeals committee. Such appeals have rarely succeeded. The Panel will hear the application next Monday.

It decided to take no action because Pernod and IDG did not set out to breach the code. "The irrevocable undertaking gathering exercise was conducted honestly and con-

scientiously". It said institutional shareholders had undertaken a business decision to accept the available Pernod offer rather than risk it disappearing because Pernod would only bid if it could gain control in advance.

But the Panel accepted that "a small number of individual shareholders might feel an element of grievance."

The ruling was welcomed by Pernod and Irish Distillers. Pernod expected to declare its bid final for acceptances on November 25. But the existence of GrandMet's holding means that the future of IDG is still not certain. GrandMet already has some joint ventures with Pernod and may try to swap assets, stay as a partner or exchange its shareholding for one or more of IDG's brands.

Dividend increase boosts BT shares

By Our City Staff

British Telecom pleased the market with a 13.3 per cent rise, to 4.25p per share, in its interim dividend. The news sent BT shares up 7p to 254p.

Pre-tax profits rose 9.2 per cent, to £1.24 billion, in the half-year to end-September on turnover up 10.2 per cent, to £5.4 billion, despite the price freeze which will last until August 1989 at least.

But earnings grew faster — by 13.2 per cent to 13.2p per share — partly because the Government's preference shares had been repaid and replaced with extra borrowings.

The volume of inland calls was 10 per cent higher than a year ago and international calls were 15 per cent up. The number of business exchange lines grew by 9.3 per cent, although there were only 3.4 per cent more residential lines.

Mr Graeme Odgers, group managing director, said BT was confident that the volume of demand would continue to grow at a reasonable pace. But competition from Mercury Communications had slowed the growth of international call business. Turnover from international telephone calls grew by less than 12 per cent.

BT took on an extra 2,000 staff in the second quarter as it continued to switch emphasis from cost-cutting to improving the quality of service.

Jobless figures fall to lowest for eight years

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

The jobless figures dropped steeply last month as unemployed school leavers below the age of 18 left the register. Under new rules they are required to join a training scheme and cannot claim benefits.

Overall the numbers of registered unemployed fell by 192,111 to 2,118,862, the lowest since December 1980. This partly reflects the postal strike in September, which delayed information, thereby exaggerating unemployment that month by about 55,000.

Allowing for these factors and other seasonal influences, the underlying level of unemployment continued to fall last month, dropping by 32,000 to 2.16 million. This was a slightly smaller fall than in recent months, but Mr Norman Fowler, the Employment Secretary, said it was too early to tell whether the rate of reduction in unemployment had slowed.

Meanwhile, earnings, which accelerated in each of the three previous months, stabilized in September with an underlying rise of 9.4 per cent. Earnings growth in the service industries was revised up to 9.4 per cent in August, unchanged in September, but in manufacturing it fell back from 9 per cent to 8.4 per cent.

With output staying high, productivity growth in manufacturing rose from 6.8 to 7.7 per cent. Unit labour costs showed a smaller increase than in recent months, 0.5 per cent above a year earlier.

Mr Fowler said job vacancies remained high, with an estimated 700,000 in the economy as a whole. "The fact that there are so many unfilled vacancies means that there is every reason for unemployment to continue to fall."

Vacancies at JobCentres rose by 11,000 to 251,000 while those at careers offices were marginally lower at 31,000 against 32,000.

September figures, initially showing unemployment down only 6,000, have been revised to a fall of 34,000.

The jobless numbers continued to fall in all regions, particularly in the West Midlands, the North-west and Wales.

Mr Michael Meacher, the Shadow Employment Secretary, said: "October's unemployment figures mark the most decisive break with reality we have yet seen by a Government that has made wishful thinking on unemployment a statistical art."

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development figures show Britain's jobless rate at 8 per cent in August, lower than France at 10.6 per cent and Spain at 19.5 per cent.

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£293m NI bid for Collins rejected

By John Bell, City Editor

William Collins, the Glasgow publishing group, has rejected a £293 million takeover offer from News International, its largest shareholder.

Mr Rupert Murdoch, the managing director of NI, who is also a member of the Collins board, said he wanted to expand the group's international book publishing interests and that Collins could play an important role.

The Scottish group is best known for its reference, educational and children's books. It owns the Hatchards chain of book shops and the Fontana paperback operations.

Collins swiftly rejected the idea of an agreed deal. Mr Ian Chapman, the chairman, said: "We can all see why this looks to be a good deal for News but it's a lousy one for William Collins. We emphatically reject these unwelcome offers

and will be vigorously contesting them."

The stock market senses a battle in prospect. Collins ordinary shares raced above the level of NI's bid terms, closing up 142p at 685p while the non-voting A shares stood at 573p — a gain of 120p.

NI owns 41.7 per cent of Collins ordinary shares and about 10 per cent of the A shares, bought during an unsuccessful takeover attempt in 1981. Since then, the companies have co-operated on several projects. NI last year sold Collins a half interest in its successful US publishing house, Harper & Row.

Collins rejected the bid terms as inadequate. NI is bidding 640p cash for each Collins ordinary share and 535p for the A shares. Holders also have the alternative of taking NI loan notes.

Halpern gives a warning

By Cliff Feltham

Sir Ralph Halpern, chairman of the Burton Group, yesterday gave a warning of much tougher times ahead for the high street.

"Things have changed dramatically over the past few months," he said. "Retailing is much tougher today. It is best to be realistic about the economic background."

He was reporting a 15 per cent rise in pre-tax profits for last year to £211 million, but confirmed analysts' predictions that that prospects look much less bright for the coming year.

Sir Ralph said Burton, the chain which includes Debenhams, Top Shop and Dorothy Perkins, had already started trimming costs.

"Companies not in shape will suffer, that is certain. The market as a whole is likely to remain fairly flat, so retailers who want to succeed will have to create the extra market share by taking it from their competitors."

Sir Ralph's own performance-linked pay fell last year from £1.3 million to £996,000, because the earnings-per-share growth rate did not meet the company's tough targets.

For the year just ended shareholders collect a 17 per cent increase to 8.4p a share.

Times, page 26

Plessey may seek white knight in bid defence

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Plessey executives, led by Sir John Clark, the chairman, were locked in talks with their advisers yesterday in an attempt to find the best defence against the £1.7 billion bid by General Electric Company and West Germany's Siemens.

As a first step, Plessey is expected to urge Sir Gordon Borrie, director general of fair trading, to advise a reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. It will draw the Commission's attention to the fact that it blocked GEC's attempt to take over Plessey in 1986.

The bid is being investigated by the European Commission to see if it breaches European trade and competition rules, although officials are waiting for full details of the bid after an informal approach from both GEC and Siemens.

City analysts believe a competition block on the GEC-Siemens bid is unlikely even if there is an MMC referral in Britain as well as close investigation in Brussels.

Speculation is mounting that Plessey could seek a white knight, as it is not seen as standing much chance of mounting a successful defence on its own.

However, if it were taken over, GEC would probably

secure the whole of GPT, the joint telecommunications venture set up between GEC and Plessey this year. On change of ownership either partner in GPT has an option to buy out the other at a "fair price."

France's Thomson is being mentioned as a possible rescuer, although there are questions over its ability to fund such a takeover. Thomson is one of the two largest players in defence electronics in Europe together with GEC's Marconi.

Speculation also encompasses companies such as West Germany's Daimler-Benz, the largest electronics

engineering company in Europe, as well as the two other big European electronics companies, France's Compagnie Generale d'Electricite and Philips of the Netherlands.

Daimler-Benz, however, may be the remotest possibility because its management has been stretched by several acquisitions.

Among United States companies the main focus is on General Electric, United Technologies and the Harris Corporation.

A first taste of tactics by

Plessey in its battle against the GRC-Siemens bid was the announcement yesterday of improved first-half results and a 10 per cent rise in the interim dividend.

Profits were at the lower end of City expectations but Sir John declared his belief that the electronics company was now "back on the growth path."

Plessey exceeded its profit plans for the six months, with operating profits up by 24.3 per cent to £70.1 million.

But higher interest costs arising from borrowings for acquisitions cut back pre-tax profits. They rose 10 per cent to £75 million against the corresponding period of last year.

Sales in the six months were up 14.8 per cent to £692.6 million.

The order book, which has benefited from the acquisitions, was up 42 per cent in 12 months at more than £2 billion.

Benefits from acquisitions and the still-to-be-completed reorganization of GPT could not be expected to flow through fully before 1989-90, said Sir John.

Because of the evidence of improving performance, said Sir John, the interim dividend would be 2.62p.

SIB tries out tough new powers on futures broker

DPR first in firing line for restitution

By Lawrence Lever

Tough new powers in the Financial Services Act are being used by the Securities and Investments Board for the first time to force a futures broker to pay back more than £1 million to clients who succumbed to its high-pressure selling techniques.

The SIB has already obtained High Court leave to seek what is known as a restitution order against DPR Futures, which has been wound up and is under investigation by the Serious Fraud Office.

DPR's directors, Mr Andrew Page and Mr David Rycott, are expected to oppose the board's action.

Broadly, restitution orders allow the SIB to take action on behalf of investors against a firm which has breached one of the rules of the SIB, or the self-regulating organizations operating under it.

In the case of DPR the SIB's action for

restitution is likely to be based on the excessive commissions charged by DPR salesmen to unsophisticated private clients. These were sometimes as much as two-thirds of the clients' stake money.

Also likely to underpin the SIB's action is DPR's practice of "churning and burning" clients putting clients into futures contracts purely to generate more commission.

DPR was spectacularly profitable, making profits of more than £3 million in the last quarter of 1987. When it was closed down in July this year investigators found more than £1 million of company money in its bank accounts.

The Official Receiver, Mr Denis Dolman, also seized an array of cars used by Mr Page and Mr Rycott — including a Ferrari, Porsche, Mercedes and BMW. These were cleaned up and sold for handsome prices.

Altogether there is now £1.4 million in

the kitty, and apparently only one major creditor, in the inevitable shape of the Inland Revenue.

The SIB's action for restitution will not, however, benefit all the investors who lost thousands of pounds through DPR's high-pressure antics. Restitution orders apply only to events after April 29 this year when the Financial Services Act came fully into effect.

This means that only those clients who dealt with DPR after April 29 will qualify for a share of any money which the SIB recovers.

Investors before this date would have to take their own separate legal action if they want compensation. This is ironic since the pre-April 29 investors appear to have suffered more than those who dealt with the firm after this date. After April 29 DPR took measures, including reducing its commissions, in the hope of gaining authorization under the Act.

CONTINUED HIGH PERFORMANCE FROM CONSTANT FINE TUNING

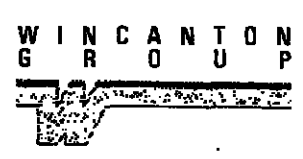
In every aspect of fleet management, distribution, contract hire, motor retailing and auctions, the Wincanton Group has shown the way. Not only as an inspired leader but also in performance. Something to which our latest figures bear ample testament.

In the 6 month period to September 1988, our turnover has increased 19% to £222 million, with operating profits up 16% to £11.2 million.

Throughout the Group — which represents a total fleet of over 20,000 vehicles — enhanced corporate strength and increased profitability have been major achievements in recent years.

Equally important is what a company does with its success — by reinvesting for the future, Wincanton is committed to improving its lead.

For details of how Wincanton can give your organisation a more competitive edge contact Betty Rogerson on 0963 33933. Wincanton Group Limited, Station Road, Wincanton, Somerset BA9 9EQ.



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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Cambridge profit dips despite rising turnover

Cambridge Instruments, the scientific equipment manufacturer, has revealed pre-tax profits down to £2.29 million from £2.77 million for the half-year to the end of September. Turnover was 24 per cent higher at £63.66 million against £51.54 million. Earnings per share fell to 2.14p (2.46p). Dr Terence Gooding, the chairman, said the difficulties the company had encountered last year had been tackled, and he considers that the company is on the mend.

Orders in the six-month period were £63.9 million, and there was an order backlog worth £25.5 million. City analysts believe results are above expectations, but they are not changing the full-year, pre-tax profit forecast of £5.8 million. An interim dividend of 0.24p (0.22p) is declared.

Glynwed buys Foster leaps 85% to £1.4m

Glynwed International, the engineering group, has paid £25 million in cash for JB and S Lees and its associated companies in the US and West Germany. Lees is based in the West Midlands and makes cold-rolled steel strip products. The Lees' companies have assets of £10 million and recorded net profits of £3.9 million in the year ended June 30 on a turnover of £21.3 million.

Frozen foods deal

Watson & Phillips, the food distributor, has acquired Caterfrost's frozen foods business, its goodwill and some trading assets for £336,000, with £636,000 in cash on completion, and £300,000 deferred, depending on future profit levels. Stock will be purchased on valuation.

Caterfrost, which deals mainly with caterers, showed pre-tax profits in the year to end-April of £199,000, on turnover of £6.46 million. It has outlets in Glasgow, Perth, Tayside, and Olan, Strathclyde, and these locations will complement Watson & Phillips' Scottish catering branches.

Euroyen bond Poor summer hits Young

The Halifax Building Society is issuing a Y30 billion Eurobond, worth about £134 million. This is the second Euroyen bond issued by the Halifax, Britain's largest building society — the first was a Y20 billion bond issued in June — and is part of the Halifax's money raising programme which has amounted to £700 million so far this year.

Hestair nursery move

Cindico (Holdings), the nursery products manufacturer, is being sold in a deal worth £2.3 million. Hestair, the employment services and consumer products company, is paying £750,000 in cash, £750,000 in Hestair shares which the vendors have agreed to hold for at least six months, and £800,000 in loan notes.

In the year to end-August, Cindico made pre-tax profits of £100,000 on sales of £7.6 million, against profits of £300,000 on sales of £7.2 million in the previous year. Net assets are £1.4 million.

After the party, a squeeze on Burton

After nearly a decade of uninterrupted high street growth, Sir Ralph Halpern, the Burton chairman, gave his full blessing yesterday to the theory that the party is now over. There were two ways of looking at his view of prospects for the coming year. He is either very bearish — or very realistic. Either way, Burton, like most retailers, is facing one of its toughest challenges.

Ironically, the market place has changed, just as Burton has begun to see the benefits of the Debenhams acquisition. For the year just completed, the group raised profits before tax by 15 per cent to £211 million with a 16 per cent rise in earnings per share to 25.2p. The expensive refurbishment of the Debenhams chain is now more or less complete, reflected in sales growth of 28 per cent, leaving the average for the retailing side at 20 per cent and trading profits 14.7 per cent higher at £180 million.

There were some hiccups. Top Shop, aimed at the 15-19 age group, is suffering from competition and is being refocused towards the 20-30 group. Harvey Nichols suffered at the top end from the market crash last year and disruption from a modernization programme. Trading profits from the financial services side — 20 per cent of customers now use the in-store credit card — went up 6 per cent to £34.3 million. Prop-

erty, an increasingly valuable source of income, contributed £14.2 million, a rise of 47 per cent.

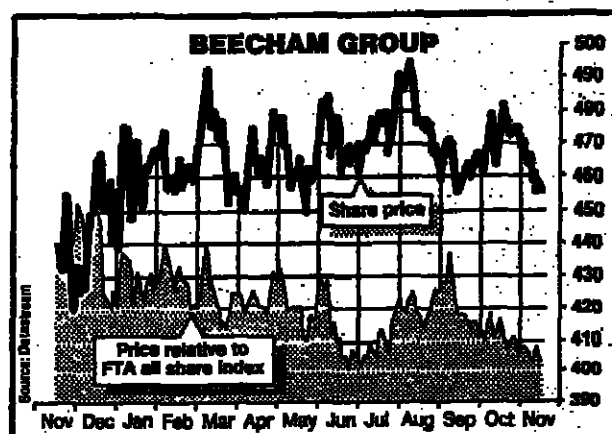
Burton demonstrated versatility, switching space from the slow-moving Top Shop to the better-performing Dorothy Perkins and adopting a vigilant eye on costs.

With margins already under pressure, at the retailing end squeezed from 12.6 per cent to 12.1 per cent, there is ample evidence that Burton's flair for predicting fashion trends will have to be matched by a niggardly attitude towards overheads to ride out what is expected to be an extremely difficult couple of years. Clearly, if there is any growth it will have to come from competitors, which implies even more pressure on margins.

For the current year analysts, already downgrading prospects ahead of yesterday's results, are now setting their sights on a very modest rise to about £220 million. The shares at 197p are changing hands at just under eight times prospective earnings. With prospects still clouded by the approach from the Department of Trade over the Debenhams takeover, the shares offer little excitement.

BAA

The market is still awaiting BAA's transformation from a stodgy airports operator into a



fast-moving property developer.

BAA unveiled a clean set of half-year figures yesterday, with only a £3.4 million profits contribution from Lynton Property, acquired in July, and no one-off profits from the £50 million sales from Lynton's property portfolio since then.

Pre-tax profits — up 16 per cent to £158 million in the six months to end-September — still took the market by surprise.

In part, the advance reflects higher profits from the catering operations and, although the company is still wary of putting any of this down to the miserable queues of delayed passengers this summer, there is little doubt this was a factor in the advance.

BAA is also squeezing more profits out of retailers at its

seven British airports, in higher rentals or a larger share of the profits of franchised businesses.

Against this, BAA will lose out for the second year running in landing charges, thrown out by rising inflation, which it has to assess in advance in negotiations with the Civil Aviation Authority.

Planned expansion should come in four phases. Lynton is likely to spend £100 million a year on developing its property portfolio. Second, the failure of the partnership deal with the Ramada chain leaves BAA looking for a hotel company to buy at a price of up to £200 million, to bring it to the necessary critical mass of 30 hotels — above which such an operation can be profitable.

It wants to increase its own wholly-owned retail interests

and, looking further ahead, it plans to move overseas. It has already lodged bids to manage the new Rotterdam airport as well as a string of smaller ones in Malaysia.

Outside pre-tax profits forecasts of £195 million in the current year put the company on a prospective p/e multiple of 11 times on yesterday's 284p share price, up 2p. However, this takes little account of expansion prospects. The shares have traditionally underperformed the market after profits announcements. This aside, in the longer term they look attractive.

Beecham

Beecham is now well and truly off its earnings plateau of the mid-1980s. A management reshuffle and about £350 million of disposals have created a re-focused group with some strongly growing pharmaceuticals and a cornucopia of important brands, ranging from Lucozade health drink to Yardley cosmetics.

But the shares have underperformed the market by 9 per cent over the past year, and are rated at only a modest premium to the market.

Speculation that Beecham will need to raise money appears to be wide of the mark. The group ended the first six months with net cash of £170 million — after the outflow of funds usually experienced at

this time of year — and expects to see cash of £350 million at year-end, £130 million more than last time.

Worries about delays on its new hypertension drug, Chromakalim, have some basis in fact. After adverse reactions in some monkeys given high doses of the drug, it is now unlikely to be used by itself for asthma and hypertension, and new clinical trials will be started for BRL38227, derived from Chromakalim.

This will delay the launch of a drug for hypertension, but only by about six months as BRL38227 is a much simpler compound, making registration simpler and faster.

Meanwhile, the group clearly has plans to step up its research and development effort, especially in its over-the-counter medicines where it sees enormous potential to develop its existing brands. And an intensified marketing drive will expand Beecham's geographical coverage of both medicines and consumer products. With 70 per cent of its sales in the US and Britain, Beecham sells little on the Continent, especially France, Italy and Spain, or in Japan.

Mr Peter Woods, pharmaceuticals analyst at Warburg Securities, has upgraded his forecast for the full year to £485 million pre-tax. The prospective multiple is just under 12, and the shares should prove good value over the longer term.

Acquisition fuels gain at Morland

By Our City Staff

A full year's contribution from the Bell Amusements pub TV games acquisition has helped swell pretax profits at Morland & Co, the Thames Valley brewer, from £3.80 million to £6.19 million in the year to end-September.

Earnings are up from 35.3p to 58.6p a share, and the board is paying a final dividend of 6.25p a share, making 9.05p for the year against 7.9p.

The company says it is more difficult than usual to forecast the future, with the Monopolies Commission report on tied houses still outstanding, but it says it is in excellent trading shape.

Westpac soars to record Aus\$1.2bn

From Richard Battley, Sydney

Westpac Banking Corporation reassessed its position as Australia's most profitable banker yesterday by announcing a record operating profit of Aus\$1.2 billion (£560 million) for the year ended September 30. This is 44 per cent higher than the previous financial year.

A final dividend of 18 cents was declared, complemented by a special dividend of 10 cents, both tax-free. Added to the 15 cents interim, the dividend totals 43 cents, compared with 28.5 cents.

Mr Stuart Fowler, managing director, said Westpac hoped

to expand, targeting key areas in Europe, north America and Asia but was unlikely to compete in retail banking and would concentrate on niche areas. He declined to be drawn on which countries in Europe the bank had targeted.

Retail banking profits, boosted by higher interest margins between depositors and borrowers, contributed most to results. Housing loans were a record Aus\$3.4 billion.

Disappointing factors included a Aus\$36 million loss in New Zealand.

Earnings per share were 94 cents, up 35.6 cents.

Neyrfor-Weir wins Qatar gas contract

By A Correspondent

Neyrfor-Weir has been awarded a contract to provide turbo and directional drilling services for the development of the North Field project in Qatar.

It is the first large directional drilling order won by Neyrfor-Weir, a joint venture company set up by Weir Group of Glasgow, and Alstom SA of France, in July, outside Europe and Africa.

Mr Peter Syme, chief executive of Neyrfor-Weir, said the contract boosts its plan to expand in directional drilling. The field is thought to be the world's largest with 1.3 trillion cu ft of proven reserves.

COMPANY BRIEFS

HANOVER DRUCE (Int)
Pre-tax: £1.16 (£0.90)m
EPS: 10.4 (8.3)p
Div: 1.5 (1.35)p

JESSUPS (Fin)
Pre-tax: £2.70 (£2.04)m
EPS: 20.38 (17.46)p
Div: 1.5 (1.35)p

T LOCKER (Int)
Pre-tax: £0.58 (£0.52)m
EPS: 0.79 (1.47)p
Div: 0.375 (0.375)p

A.F. BULGIN (Int)
Pre-tax: £0.44 (£0.29)m
EPS: 1.02 (0.48)p
Div: nil (nil)

SHIRES INVEST. (Int)
Pre-tax: £1.83 (£1.53)m
EPS: 7.72 (7.91)p
Div: 3.35 mkg 6.70p

JOHN FOSTER (Int)
Pre-tax: £1.42 (£0.77)m
EPS: 14.3 (8.1)p
Div: 1.75 (1.5)p

Company is hopeful of recovery in early 1989 after a joint venture with an estate agent failed to reach expectations.

1987 dividend 3.5 mkg 5.25p. Directors optimistic that the current financial year should produce satisfactory results.

Turnover of £16.94 (£15.96)m. Orders stand at record level indicating a much improved profit for second half year.

Development of company starting to produce good results. Board proposing to withhold payment of dividend until the year end.

1987 dividend 3.15 mkg 6.30p. The Board is cautious about the prospects of equity investment.

Profit growth continues resulting from strong order book and improved manufacturing efficiency.

THE BURTON GROUP PLC

1988 ANNUAL RESULTS

The Burton Group is pleased to announce the 8th successive annual increase in profits, earnings per share and dividends.

- TURNOVER UP 19% TO £1.6 BILLION
- PROFITS UP 15% TO £211.7M
- EARNINGS PER SHARE UP 16%
- DIVIDEND UP 17%
- CAPITAL EXPENDITURE UP 28% TO £188M

DEBENHAMS · BURTON · TOP MAN · PRINCIPLES FOR MEN · CHAMPION SPORT · DOROTHY PERKINS · TOP SHOP · PRINCIPLES FOR WOMEN · EVANS · HARVEY NICHOLS

The contents of this statement, for which the Directors of The Burton Group plc are solely responsible, have been approved for the purposes of Section 57 of the Financial Services Act 1986 by Price Waterhouse as authorised persons.

Beecham to increase R&D spending as profits leap

By Carol Ferguson

Beecham, the pharmaceuticals and consumer products group, delighted the market with a strong first-half performance and promised increased spending on research and development and on marketing and advertising. The shares rose 10p to 165p.

Antibiotics sales were strong in the first six months. Sales of Augmentin and Timentin, Beecham's newer broad spectrum antibiotics, rose by 50 and 24 per cent respectively. Augmentin has now overtaken Amoxil as Beecham's biggest selling drug.

Amoxil sales rose by just 6 per cent due to increasing competition from generics. As a result, British sales of Amoxil fell in the six months. Eminent, Beecham's new anti-clotting heart drug, continues its expansion. It is available in West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, and will soon be launched in Portugal and Spain.

Mr Robert Bauman, Beecham's chairman, said that acceptance of the use of Eminent was growing. "In Belgium, over half of all heart attack patients receiving a thrombolytic are now treated with Eminent," he said.

At constant exchange rates,

R&D investment rose by 18 per cent to £63 million, while advertising and marketing expenditure increased by 14 per cent to £21 per cent of turnover. "Marketing expenditure of 20 or 21 per cent of sales is a reasonable spot to be in and future increases in expenditure will be more in line with sales over the whole group."

But he added that Beecham could fund R&D spending ahead of sales growth for the next two or three years by pushing down other costs and raising revenues. "We will re-invest back into marketing and R&D — we need to — and plan to invest in pharmaceuticals and products."

Beecham's published pre-tax profits rose by 19.6 per cent to £181 million, while sales were virtually unchanged at £1.2 billion. However, Mr Bauman said the results were distorted by a change in the method of accounting for goodwill, and the effect of currency fluctuations. At constant exchange rates, sales rose at 12 per cent and trading profits at 22.2 per cent.

Earnings per share rose 17.5 per cent to 17.5p and the interim dividend was up 12.5 per cent to 6.3p net.

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Picture of health: Robert Bauman, the chairman, yesterday

Wembley buys US race stake

Wembley, the sports stadium and greyhound racing group still tipped to get together with Mr Tony Clegg's Mountleigh property company, is moving into the race-track business in the US.

Wembley is spending £3.65 million on new shares in United Tote of Montana to give it a 20 per cent stake, and is putting £164,000 into a new company to go into the American race-track business.

The new company will be 60 per cent owned by Wembley and 40 per cent by United Tote.

Davy leaps to interim £8.7m

Shares in Davy Corporation, the construction and engineering company, jumped 5p to 158p on pre-tax profits up from £6.23 million to £8.69 million for the six months ended September, beating market expectations by well over £1 million. Turnover increased from £378.53 million to £417.35 million.

Orders in all areas, including metals, minerals, chemicals and cranes, were up on last year, the company says. Earnings per share were 6.8p (4.9p) and an interim dividend of 2.5p (2p) will be paid.

Unitech in \$327m US buy

By Martin Waller

Unitech, the electronic components manufacturer and distributor, has signalled a significant refocusing of its activities with a \$327 million (£180 million) agreed offer for Veeco, an American maker of power supplies and electronic instruments.

The acquisition, at \$26.50 for each Veeco share, will leave Unitech with £160 million of debt. It will immediately clear half of this by selling its distribution businesses in Britain, Italy and West Ger-

many and some parts of Veeco.

The market expressed its doubts about the deal and the remaining high level of debt by marking Unitech shares back 9p to 212p.

The deal will take the company out of distribution entirely, after these operations contributed about a third of its £14.7 million pre-tax profits in the year to May 28.

The purchase has the blessing of Unitech's largest shareholder, Elektrowatt, the Swiss

group. It creates the world's largest independent manufacturer of power supplies, which regulate the flow of power into equipment such as computers.

Mr Peter Curry, the Unitech chairman, said the group had been presented with an ideal opportunity to acquire a global position in one of its core businesses. Raising money on the London equity market had been unacceptably, and the group instead expected to get a good price for its distribution business.

Capital in tune with £9.3m

By Our City Staff

Booming advertising revenue helped Capital Radio, the London commercial station, to pre-tax profits of £9.26 million (£3.94 million) in the year to end-September. Capital shares soared 42p to 486p on the news.

Mr Nigel Walmsley, the managing director, said the commercial radio sector in general had experienced advertising revenue growth of more than 25 per cent for the second year in succession.

Capital's performance had been particularly strong towards the end of the financial year.

The decision by the Independent Broadcasting Authority to zero-rate secondary rental charges for the year under review had meant a £1.5 million one-off contribution, he said.

The advertising market place was becoming increasingly competitive, Mr Walmsley added, and past performance

was no guide to short-term prospects.

The group continues to pile up cash, with balances £1 million higher than a year previously at £5 million.

Independent Radio News, Satellite Media Services and Radio Riviera, all recent acquisitions or start-up ventures, continued to make progress, but clipped full-year profits by £352,000. The final dividend is 7p, making a total 4p higher at 10p.

Royal adds \$200m to US claims reserves

By Richard Thomson

Royal Insurance stunned its shareholders yesterday with a surprise \$200 million (£110 million) boost to its reserves against claims on business in the United States. The extra provision helped to drag the group's profits for the first nine months of this year from £259 million to £140 million.

The provision caused particular concern, coming as it did only three months after Royal had set aside \$60 million at the half-year stage against US claims. The group will also face heavy losses on its motor insurance business in California if the result of last week's vote to cut premiums in the state by 20 per cent is implemented.

Mr Alan Horsford, the chief executive, said that the extra provision was "a major disappointment", but that it was right to deal with the problem "without further delay". It was the result of a stringent reassessment of reserves against outstanding claims in the US, he said.

Mr Horsford assured shareholders, however, that Royal would continue its policy of regular dividend rises. This helped to support the shares, which fell no more than 11p, to 366p.

BAA rises to £158m at half way

By Martin Waller

Shares in BAA, the former British Airports Authority chaired by Sir Norman Payne, edged ahead by 2p to 284p as the company unveiled interim pre-tax profits to end-September of £158 million, up from £136 million last time.

The figures were £8 million above some market estimates. Earnings were boosted by a 5.3 per cent rise in passenger traffic through the company's seven airports to 38.3 million. The interim dividend is raised to 3.5p, from 3p.

Sir Norman said Lynton Property, the developer acquired this summer, had contributed £3.4 million to profits after financing charges.

Since the acquisition £50 million-worth of properties had been sold from its portfolio and another £100 million worth, including sites at Heathrow and Gatwick, had been transferred from BAA to Lynton for redevelopment.

Tempos, page 26

COMMENT

Pragmatic Panel fudges its tricky Irish question

The long-running Irish Distillers saga has been so full of extraordinary twists and turns that few should be surprised at the Takeover Panel's agonised final (or almost final) judgement. On the surface, it looks illogical. If the Panel decided that Pernod and Irish Distillers sewed up control of the whiskey monopoly by breaching the code, it then hardly makes sense to say no action needs to be taken.

The judgement makes it clear that the code breach was critical and that IDG shareholders telephoned on Sunday, September 3 were both wrongly informed and "to an extent, misled". They were told that GrandMet could not raise its bid, which turned out to be wrong, and would have been apparent if the Panel had been consulted — as it should have been. And shareholders were not told that the IDG board was contractually committed to support the Pernod bid. Not to act certainly goes against the spirit of the September 3 decision to allow GrandMet to raise its bid because Pernod's attempted shut-out was a competing offer.

The ruling only makes sense against the background of the bid as a whole. A political tension has undoubtedly built up between IDG and its allies in Dublin and the Takeover Panel in London. The Panel admits as much by implication in its enormously careful statement. This stresses that the Panel "acts as the Takeover Panel for Ireland at the express request of the Irish authorities... It is neutral as between the nationality or identity of rival offerors and as between both and the management of the offeree company".

Had the Panel given the victory to GrandMet by freeing shareholders from written agreements, it would have appeared to contradict the Irish supreme court judgement that FII-Fyffes' verbal agreement with Pernod was a contract that should be enforced. The contradiction would only have been apparent, but at this stage matters are highly sensitive.

Moreover, while the Panel's concern is for IDG shareholders, GrandMet hardly deserves much sympathy. It made two bids well below what Pernod offered, one as part of a consortium which, *inter alia*, would have stifled competition for IDG shares.

The third element is the difference between institutional and private shareholders. It is reasonable to expect institutions to look after themselves in circumstances where they are making rational choices. It was wrong for IDG to drag on hundreds of small private shareholders on a Sunday to sign up on the spot. But if only small private shareholders were allowed to change their minds, the outcome would not necessarily have been affected. So the Panel would needlessly have threatened its authority in Ireland.

The judgement that "the competing equities do not require the position to be disturbed" is ultimately a triumph of pragmatism over Lord Alexander's usual fearless candour. That may be wise. The danger, despite the Panel's concluding warnings about the future, is that it may undo some of the good work of the past year in bolstering the Panel's authority in the City.

Hope for DPR investors

The news that the Securities and Investments Board is to seek restitution on behalf of investors in DPR Futures, the high-pressure futures firm, is a welcome development.

It will only be of direct benefit to the post-Financial Services Act investors who were unfortunate enough to have dealt with the firm. However, the evidence gathered by the SIB for the restitution proceedings will probably provide useful ammunition for those ex-DPR clients who do not qualify for restitution.

DPR, it will be remembered, is just one of several controversial futures firms to have been spawned by LHW Futures, the daddy of them all. The saga of LHW's application for membership of the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers, the industry watchdog, is continuing.

LHW has been repackaged as "Burgon Hall", Mr Clive Thornton of Abbey National fame has been appointed chairman, and two of the

original founders — Mr Jeremy Walsh and Mr John Hughes — have reduced their shareholdings substantially. They did manage to take a tidy £19 million or so out of the company in dividends before LHW decided to smarten up its act with a view to being able to continue in business when the new system of investor protection came into force this year. LHW's application is now being reconsidered by the AFB in the light of its recent repackaging.

However, it would be an unhappy precedent if LHW were allowed membership so long as Hughes and Walsh — the two men who ran LHW in the days when it grew fat on the ignorance and greed of private investors — still have any financial interest in it. Some AFB council members believe that LHW plus Hughes and Walsh is still unpalatable. Others take the view that the Financial Services Act was designed to rectify the errors of the past. In other words, "let bygones be bygones". This is not good enough in LHW's case.

Redfearn tops forecasts with £5.26m

By Wolfgang Münch

Redfearn, Britain's third-largest glass bottle manufacturer, under siege from a bid by PLM, the Swedish packaging group, yesterday published its defence document, which contained a surprise announcement of its results for the year ended October 1. Pre-tax profits were up from £4.08 million to £5.26 million, marginally above market expectations.

In the light of the results, the £54 million PLM bid, now values Redfearn at about 11.1

times historic earnings. Mr David Newbigging, Redfearn's chairman, rejected this as too low compared with the recent acquisitions in the industry of CWS Glass and Beaton Clark, which sold on an historic multiple of 26.7 and 16.4 times respectively.

Mr Newbigging said PLM was attempting to buy itself cheaply into the European market before 1992. He added that Redfearn had increased its British market share from

13 to 16 per cent since 1984, rejecting PLM's claim that it is likely to find competition increasingly severe.

Redfearn's dividend rises 47 per cent, from 9.5p to 14p. Mr Newbigging pointed out dividend cover of three and half times remained above the average. Earnings per share, however, dropped from 49.69p to 48.88p.

OVS, the Australian industrial company with 29.9 per cent of Redfearn, has pledged

its holding to PLM if its bid succeeds. Mr John Pratt, former chairman of Redfearn, who resigned in March, controls 14 per cent and Redfearn is unlikely to stay independent if he decides to sell to PLM.

Redfearn also announced receipt of £1.06 million from Buzel, which sold Flexpack, a packaging firm, to Redfearn for £19.5 million in June last year. The receipt came as a result of Flexpack's disappointing performance.

More jobs go at Citicorp

The predicted wave of City Christmas redundancies has already struck 30 members of the London staff at Vickers Da Costa, part of Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers International. After a top-level meeting last weekend, Far East specialists were handed their notices yesterday morning, as Citicorp cut back on what it calls its cross-border Asian equities activities. The jobs were lost in all parts of the operation, with salesmen and back-office staff equally affected, while another 37 staff in the New York offices were also told to pack their bags. There, the Asian-Pacific equities business will be absorbed into Lynch Jones & Ryan, Citicorp's US brokerage house. Citicorp said that it would try to re-employ as many as possible of the London 38 in other parts of the group, although late yesterday it had not come up with any offers. Vickers, which bought WI Carr, the Far East broker, has suffered from low levels of business. Some watchers are wondering if the next bit to go will be the Japanese side, while others are predicting that Citicorp will shed 260 jobs worldwide.

As one door closes another opens — at least it has for Jeremy Alan-Jones, who is leaving hallowed Citicorp for Salomon Bros. He is the first appointment on Salomon's UK equities side for 18 months, and will become the stores analyst.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Up-market festivities

Just over a week before the official Christmas shopping season starts in the US, catalogue retailers are reporting strong sales. This should help cheer up companies such as Sears, Roebuck, which was concerned about the consumer spending downturn earlier this year. Those doing particularly well at the top end of the market, where numbers have doubled in the past decade, are

specialty companies such as clothing marketer Lands End — sales already up 25 per cent — and Sharper Image, which sells high-priced adult toys and gadgets. Other winners in the 6,000-strong US catalogue market offer unusual merchandise which puts them above the average offering. By Christmas around 12 billion catalogues will have been dispatched.

Theatricals

Some US hospitals, which have empty wings or blocks are now renting them out to film companies. The California Medical Centre in Los Angeles is budgeted to make \$200,000 (£109,000) this year in this way. It also rents out medical equipment and spec-

ialists to provide technical advice, and even supplies hospital food. The Hollywood Presbyterian Medical Centre charged \$3,500 for each day it was used in the television series *Liberace*. Although Hollywood is the favoured location, hospitals elsewhere in the United States and Canada have also been used.



"Why haven't we received a single hostile bid?"

New York, new work

Valin Pollen, the public and investor relations group which took over New York's Carter Organisation for \$51 million (£28 million) last year, is sending Alison Hogan, one of its home-grown investor relations directors, to the Big Apple in the new year. She will have the title International Vice President, and will be working with Don Carter, although she will retain her seat on the investor relations board in London. Just back from a safari holiday in Africa, she tells me she will try to rent a flat within walking distance of the swish Carter offices in Manhattan. Housed in the same building as JWP's offices, Carter's premises were used for a scene in the movie *Wall Street*, in which Don Carter played a fleeting role. He had already achieved a certain notoriety, before the merger with VPI, by boasting a salary of \$15 million a year, although industry spies tell me he watches the cost of every paper clip. Hogan is a former financial journalist, who trained at Haymarket Publishing's *Accountancy Age* and then worked for the *Daily Mail* and the *Financial Times*, before joining VPI — as it is now known — in 1985. She will be replaced in London by Anita Frew, who has been at the right hand of WPP's Martin Sorrell for the last year as corporate development director. Frew previously worked on UK equity funds for Scottish Provident and the Royal Bank of Scotland.

Rosemary Unsworth

Royal Insurance

THIRD QUARTER RESULTS

- There was a profit of £252.4m (1987: £259.0m) before an exceptional item of £112.4m in respect of provisions for outstanding claims in the United States which reduced the pre-tax profit to £140.0m.
- The exceptional item arises from a reassessment of the provision for outstanding claims in the USA using more stringent assumptions appropriate to current circumstances, and completed with the assistance of independent actuarial consultants. As a result \$200m (£112.4m) has been added for the year as a whole reflecting the need to increase provisions for the claims arising in 1985 and prior years.
- Outside the USA an overall increase in pre-tax profits of 42% was achieved by the other property casualty operating companies with a particularly strong performance by Royal UK.
- Total pre-tax earnings from Royal Life Holdings increased by over 43% to £39.8m. This life and related financial services subsidiary now has interests in 795 estate agency offices.

Royal Insurance

A full statement for the third quarter results for 1988 (of which the above is an extract) will be mailed to all shareholders, and is also available from Corporate Relations, Royal Insurance Holdings plc, 1 Cornhill, London EC3V 3QR. Please send me a copy of Royal Insurance's third quarter statement.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

POSTCODE: _____

CSFB to set up 'leading' broker

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Credit Suisse First Boston, the securities house, is planning to build a leading institutional stock-brokerage operation in London based on Credit Suisse Buckmaster & Moore, the stockbroker firm owned by CSFB's Swiss bank parent.

During the next three months, about 60 people will be transferred from CS Buckmaster & Moore to CSFB to form the nucleus of the new broking operation.

Mr Hans Rudloff, a director of CSFB, said: "It is too soon to say how much we will be investing in the stockbroking and dealing business but the amount will be pretty big."

The sections of Buckmaster being moved to CSFB include institutional sales, equity market making, options dealing, and research. The transfer includes Harold Ratle, the niche dealing house owned by Credit Suisse.

The move, which the bank says will not involve redundancies, is part of a worldwide reorganization of CSFB after its core Eurobond business suffered from the stagnation of Eurobond markets.

The company, which is not a member of the London Stock Exchange, has been split into three with branches covering the Far East, the US and Europe.

Credit Suisse will retain the private client and fund management sections of Buckmaster, which complement the bank's European operations.

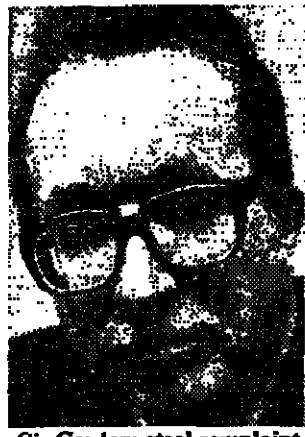
OFT looks at British Steel 'pressure' on stockholders

By Colin Narborough

The Office of Fair Trading is studying a complaint from the iron and steel trade that British Steel, the near-monopoly steelmaker due for privatization this month, may have been "leaning on" steel stockholders not to buy supplies from other producers.

A spokesman for the OFT, of which Sir Gordon Borrie is director general, said the complaint from the British Iron and Steel Consumers Council was being circulated within the watchdog authority to establish whether a formal investigation should be launched and which division would have competence.

He said it was "still very early days" but that the issues raised in the complaint could involve investigators who deal with the Competition Act or



Sir Gordon: steel complaint merger policy. There could be a European Community dimension too.

The OFT is also responsible for checking that recommendations from the last Monopolies and Mergers Commission

report on British Steel are adhered to. The report investigated the question of the relations with stockholders, but found no evidence of anything untoward.

In response to the OFT disclosure, Mr John Safford, director of the council, said his organization had not made any formal complaint and he knew nothing of the OFT's involvement.

British Steel had been "extremely virtuous and sympathetic" in the run-up to privatization, he said, but saw a possibility of some stockholders agitating over the longer lead times on steel supplies arising from booming demand.

The stockholding industry has voiced fears about British Steel intentions in this area. The company already has 12-15 per cent of the country's

stockholding, making it the second largest stockholder.

Its close co-operation with the leading stockholder, Walkers, is estimated to give it effective control of about 40 per cent of British steel stockholding.

One stockholding company, which declined to be named, suggested it was normal for leading suppliers to put pressure on customers, and that stockholders could have been discouraged from buying elsewhere by price discounts offered by British Steel.

As reported on Monday, the European Court of Justice expects to deliver its ruling next autumn on £930 million of "illegal" and "excessive" subsidies to British Steel, possibly before the second instalment on the privatization issue is due on September 26.

HK futures trade 'not gambling'

(Reuters) — A Hong Kong judge has ruled that trading in stock index futures is not gambling. The decision will allow brokers to claim money from their clients.

Thousands of Hong Kong residents lost heavily on the futures market in last year's global share crash. Brokers trying to recover money had been waiting for a High Court ruling on whether futures trading was gambling. Under Hong Kong law, gambling debts are not recoverable.

In the case, Richardson Greenfields of Canada (Pacific), the broker, had sued Mr Keung Chak-ku, a local vegetable trader, for HK\$537,000 (£38,000), which it claimed he owed for futures he had purchased. Mr Raymond Sears, the judge, said: "What happens on the exchange floor between a broker and his client is not gambling."

SEC investigates graduate 'insiders'

From Bailey Morris Washington

The US Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating the trading activities of a group of former classmates at the University of Pennsylvania, which veteran Wall Street traders describe as the ultimate old boys' network.

As fraternity brothers, drinking partners and amateur sports enthusiasts, the Pennsylvania graduates are considered a close-knit crowd who stick together. An informant has told the SEC that they stuck so closely together that they began trading insider information on numerous

deals. Based on the informant's information and a subsequent investigation by the New York regional office, the SEC approved a formal inquiry and granted subpoena power to the New York office in late 1987, an agency official confirmed.

Now, although no charges have been filed, there are said to be more than 12 graduates under investigation. Many attended the respected Wharton School of Finance at Pennsylvania. They are scattered across Wall Street, working as arbitrageurs, traders and investment bankers.

Some of them have been identified in published reports as under in-

vestigation but none has been accused of any wrongdoing. In a different case, there is already one Pennsylvania graduate under investigation. He is Mr Bruce Newberg, a 1980 graduate of Wharton, a former trader in the Beverly Hills, California, junk bond operation of Drexel Burnham Lambert, the securities house.

He was recently indicted in a criminal securities fraud case involving Princeton Newton Partner LP, the investment firm, of New Jersey. He has denied the charges.

Another Pennsylvania graduate who spoke out on the inquiry was Mr Jeffrey Schwartz, a 1981 Wharton gra-

duate and friend of Mr Newberg who gave an interview to the *Washington Post*, in which he confirmed that the US government is conducting an investigation but denied any wrongdoing.

"This whole concept that there is some conspiracy going on between former Penn students is absurd," he said in the interview.

It is known that the SEC has subpoenaed telephone records of some Pennsylvania graduates and is taking testimonies. One person contacted is Mr Robert Salbury, another former Drexel employee, who pleaded guilty to insider trading charges in the recent "Yuppie Five" case.

Football transfer inducement not taxable as income

Shilton v Wilmshurst (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Mr Justice Morritt

(Judgment November 17)

A fee of £75,000 paid to a professional footballer by his club as an inducement to him to consent to his transfer to another club was not an emolument chargeable to Schedule E income tax under section 181 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

The payment came within the provisions of section 187 of that Act (payments on retirement or removal from office or employment) and was so chargeable subject to the relief given by section 188.

Mr Justice Morritt so held in allowing an appeal by the taxpayer, Mr Peter Leslie Shilton, from a determination of South Nottinghamshire general commissioners in respect of an assessment to income tax raised on him for 1982-83 in an amount that included the £75,000.

Section 181(1) of the 1970 Act charges tax under Schedule E "in respect of any office or employment or emoluments therefrom".

Section 183 defines "emoluments" as including "all salaries, fees, wages, perquisites and profits whatsoever".

Mr Andrew Thornhill, QC, for the taxpayer, Mr Alan Moses for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE MORRITT said that by a contract in 1979 the taxpayer was to play for Nottingham Forest Football Club until 1983. In 1982 Nottingham Forest, being under pressure to raise money, accepted an offer from Southampton Football Club for the taxpayer's transfer for £325,000 subject to terms being agreed between the taxpayer and Nottingham Forest. Subsequently the taxpayer did agree to the transfer on receiving a signing-on fee of £50,000 from Southampton and the £75,000 from Nottingham Forest.

Regarding the payment of the £75,000 the commissioners stated that it "was an inducement to [the taxpayer] to play football for Southampton and as such an emolument flowing from that service which he was to render to Southampton".

There was no dispute that the sum was an "emolument" and that if it did not fall to be taxed under section 181 then it was taxable under the provisions of section 187 of the Act. The question was whether, in the terms of section 181, it was an

"emolument therefrom" — that was to say an emolument from the taxpayer's employment by or with Southampton.

The approach to be adopted in respect of the word "therefrom" had been laid down in a number of statements of high authority — most recently by the Court of Appeal in *Goodwin v Gifford* (1987) 1 WLR 357 where the payment of a sum to an employee to give up her right to belong to a trade union was held to be an emolument from the employment within section 181.

Moreover, it was clear from the decided cases that a payment made by a person to induce another to become his employee might, but did not necessarily, give rise to liability under section 181.

In *Hochstrasser v Mayes* (1960) AC 376 Lord Radcliffe said that to be so taxable the payment had to be in return for acting as or being an employee. And, in contrast, in an earlier passage he said that it was "not sufficient to render a payment assessable that an employee would not have received it unless he had been an employee".

Also, Lord Radcliffe recognized that glosses were no substitute for the words of the statute — that the emolument was to be "from" the employment. That requirement was not the same as a payment "for" the employment when it was made by a third party.

A payment by a third party might not be an emolument from the employment where the payer had an interest in the performance of the contract of employment. But Nottingham Forest was only concerned that the taxpayer "from" his employment, that is to say, from the contract of employment with Southampton in order to obtain the agreed transfer fee. Therefore it had no concern or interest in the performance of that contract.

In the circumstances, the £75,000 was not as the commissioners concluded "an emolument flowing from that service which he was to render to Southampton". Nor was it an emolument "from" his employment by or with Southampton within the meaning of section 181.

No doubt it was a payment that he would not have received unless he became an employee of Southampton but, as Lord Radcliffe had pointed out, that was not enough. Accordingly the appeal was allowed.

Solicitors: George Davies & Co, Manchester; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Legal aid 16-day delay deplored

White & Wells and Others

A routine delay of 16 days before letters to the Legal Aid Area Headquarters at Reading were read, whether urgent or not, and further delays before they were acted on were such that in one case no action was taken on an application while further information was awaited when that information was already in a pile of correspondence in Reading waiting for the standard 16 days to be read.

That state of affairs in the administration of the legal aid scheme was such that Mr Justice Drake felt it in the public interest to make a statement in open court in the Queen's Bench Division on November 17.

HIS LORDSHIP said he was making the statement in open court because of his great concern about the administration of the scheme.

In dealing with the Queen's Bench Non-Jury List he had been made aware of matters which showed a deplorable state of affairs with delays in legal aid affecting individual litigants and resulting in cases being not ready for trial when listed which disrupted lists having a knock-on effect on all other litigants waiting.

On November 1 an application was made to his Lordship to postpone the date of a trial which on April 9 had been given a hearing date of December 5 by the third defendants on the ground of insufficient time to prepare.

The plaintiff opposed the application and applied for an order allowing a split trial, liability only being tried on December 5.

The plaintiff's solicitors, although partly responsible for the slowness of the action, complained that since August 1988 they had been waiting for a reply from the Legal Aid Area HQ at Reading to a request for authority to instruct an accountant to advise on quantum.

Two letters had been written, no reply had been received and apparently it was the policy of the legal aid authority not to give any information whatever in response to telephone calls.

His Lordship had asked the Law Society to send a representative to deal with the criticisms and counsel, Mr Duncan

Matheson, with a senior member of their staff, appeared.

While his Lordship commended the Law Society for appearing and providing a frank picture of what had happened in this case he hoped that the publicity given to the situation might lead to improvement in the operation of the legal aid scheme.

On August 17 the plaintiff's solicitors wrote to Reading asking for authority to instruct an accountant, stating that the matter was urgent owing to the trial date. That letter was received on August 18 but was not read and put to the bottom of a pile of letters, in accordance with practice, and read after not less than 16 days when it reached the top.

When read, probably in the first week of September, someone wrote on it "await hearing from solicitors with estimate fee".

Meanwhile on August 31 the plaintiff's solicitors had written stating that the estimate was £3,000. That letter was then put at the bottom of the pile unread.

So by the time the letter of August 17 had been read and written on the information desired was in the pile and was probably read on about September 16 but no action was taken on it. For over six weeks no acknowledgement or reply of any kind was sent to the solicitor.

His Lordship was told that the solicitors had not telephoned because no one able to answer the query would be put through because there were insufficient funds to employ the necessary staff. Furthermore the doors of the HQ are locked to prevent any callers making inquiries.

A refusal on the ground of insufficient information, was made on October 31 and that decision (until his Lordship heard of it) was not made known to the plaintiff's solicitor.

Mr Matheson explained that the delays were entirely due to lack of resources.

The purpose of his Lordship's statement was not to criticize or condemn the legal aid authority but in the hope that something could be done to improve matters, which must surely be in the public interest.

Burden of proof

Regina v Chapman

Under English law it was essential for a judge to deal both with the burden and the standard of proof when summing up to a jury.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Stocker, Mr Justice Leggatt and Mr Justice Rose) so held on November 15 when allowing an appeal by Gordon Chapman against his conviction on October 14, 1987 in Leicester Crown Court (Judge Wild and a jury) of theft, on which he was conditionally discharged for 12 months and ordered to pay £100 towards the costs of the prosecution.

LORD JUSTICE STOCKER said that criticisms of passages in the summing-up in this case were well founded. They dealt with the standard of proof but in no place was the burden of proof

dealt with, and both were essential.

It was accepted by the prosecution that that was a material irregularity. It was not appropriate to apply for a retrial, and the conviction would be quashed.

CMI

In *Derby & Co Ltd v Weldon and Others* (No 3) (The Times November 15) we referred to CML Holdings SA, Luxembourg, as "CMI". Throughout the case CMI was referred to in court as CMI in order to distinguish it from another company in the case with a similar name. We have been asked to make it clear that the abbreviation "CMI" in no way relates to the Clinical Medical Investment Group or Clinical Medical International.



"INVESTING FOR THE FUTURE IS PAYING DIVIDENDS."

On the day British Telecom announced its financial results for the six months to 30 September 1988, BT's Chairman, Iain Vallance, reported record investments in communication technology and services.

"I am pleased to report that our half year results continue the positive trends that began the year. Earnings per share are up 13.2%, pre-tax profits are up 9.2% to £1,239 million, turnover is up 10.2% and the Board has declared an interim dividend of 4.25 pence per ordinary share — an increase of 13.3%.

"These figures are a clear demonstration of our success. At British Telecom, we believe that in order to satisfy our shareholders, we first have to satisfy our customers by offering a high quality service at a fair price. People will then use our services more, and that gives

Second quarter and half year results to 30 September, 1988

	Second quarter (3 months ended 30 September 1988)	Second quarter (3 months ended 30 September 1987)	Half year (6 months ended 30 September 1988)	Half year (6 months ended 30 September 1987)
Turnover	2,779	2,538	5,411	4,969
Operating profit	710	630	1,401	1,270
Profit before taxation	629	567	1,239	1,135
Taxation	223	205	440	412
Minority interests	2	2	3	1
Preference dividend	—	11	2	22
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	404	349	794	700
Interim dividend	—	—	256	225
Earnings per ordinary share	6.7p	5.8p	13.2p	11.6p
Interim dividend per ordinary share (net)	—	—	4.25p	3.75p

The interim dividend will be paid on 13 February, 1989 to shareholders on the register on 12 January, 1989.

us the profits we need to invest to develop the business for our shareholders.

"A very visible example is payphones. Thanks to a sustained effort by management and staff, over 94% are now working at any one time and as a result, payphone revenue is up by over 25%. This reflects the quality approach

we are adopting throughout the company.

"We're investing nearly £50 million a week in building a telecommunications system second to none, developing our new business activities and taking advantage of the growth in global demand for better communications.

"During the last six months we laid another 70,000 miles of optic fibre and we're introducing digital exchanges at the rate of two per working day. The benefits to our customers of all this work are quicker, clearer, more reliable connections and a range of extra services, which in turn lead to increased demand.

"The benefit to our shareholders can be seen in our half year financial results — and this has been achieved whilst we have frozen the price of our main services from November 1986 until at least August 1989.

"The benefit to the country as a whole is a company that is building a modern, efficient, telecommunications network, dedicated to providing services at a reasonable price, which people will increasingly want to use.

"The increased dividend reflects our satisfactory financial progress during the first six months and our prospects for the full year."

- Highlights of the half year**
- Earnings per share up 13.2%.
 - Interim dividend up 13.3%.
 - Demand for inland and international calls up by 10% and 15% respectively.
 - Continuing improvements in quality of service.
 - Record capital investment of £1,244m for the half year.

If you have any queries as an investor, please call us on this number, which enables you to telephone from any where in the UK for the price of a local call: 0345 010505.

British Telecommunications plc, 81 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AJ. Telephone 01-346 5500.

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From your Portfolio gold card check your eight share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your daily or weekly share price movements. If you own outright or a share of the day or win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Claim rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gold or Silver
1	Plasma	Leisure	
2	Boots (a)	Industries A-D	
3	Mountbatten	Property	
4	ISA Int	Industries E-K	
5	RHM (a)	Food	
6	Contin	Building/Roads	
7	Ud Biscuits (a)	Food	
8	Lancaster	Motor/Aircraft	
9	Fisons (a)	Industries E-K	
10	Robinson (Thames)	Industries L-R	
11	Goings Kerr	Industries E-K	
12	Laird (J)	Building/Roads	
13	Macarthy	Industries L-R	
14	APV	Industries A-D	
15	Victims	Industries S-Z	
16	Morris Int	Property	
17	New West (a)	Bank/Discount	
18	Baron Transport	Industries A-D	
19	BTG Ind (a)	Building/Roads	
20	Unilever (a)	Food	
21	Stanhope (a)	Drugs/Stores	
22	Clarke Nichols	Property	
23	Br Telecom (a)	Electronics	
24	Barratt Devs	Building/Roads	
25	Tomkins	Textiles	
26	Forster (John)	Textiles	
27	Rank Org (a)	Industries L-R	
28	Mount Charlton	Hotel/Catering	
29	Unilever (a)	Industries S-Z	
30	TVS	Leisure	
31	Lee China Clay (a)	Industries E-K	
32	Leeds	Chemicals/Plastics	
33	Gravel Breakdown	Textiles	
34	Cycle Pet	Oil/Gas	
35	Granada (a)	Industries E-K	
36	Lucas (a)	Motor/Aircraft	
37	Rolls-Royce (a)	Motor/Aircraft	
38	Camford Eng	Industries A-D	
39	Watson & Philip	Food	
40	Heavenly-Stuart	Building/Roads	
41	Reuter (a)	Industries L-R	
42	BAT (a)	Tobacco	
43	Bardays (a)	Bank/Discount	
44	TI	Industries S-Z	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £3,000 in tomorrow's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

High Low Stock Price City

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

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FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

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OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

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UNDATED

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M

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling Index compared with 1975 was up at 77.2 (other's range 77.1-77.3).				OTHER STERLING RATES	
STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES					
Market rates for November 17					
	Close	1 month	3 months		
New Yrk.	1,819.0-1,820.0	1,822.0-1,823.0	1,845.0-1,846.0	Argentina dollar	26.1795-27.0250
Moscow	2,238.5-2,252.0	2,240.0-2,250.0	0.28-0.31p	Australia dollar	2.1170-2.1210
Amsterd.	3,800.4-3,809.0	3,809.0-3,810.0	2-13p	Bahrain dollar	0.6880-0.6890
Frankf.	1,819.0-1,820.0	1,822.0-1,823.0	2-13p	Bahamas dollar	0.6880-0.6890
Copenh.	12,126.0-12,225.0	12,127.0-12,225.0	44-39p	Cyprus pound	0.2250-0.2255
London	1,777.9-1,848.8	1,802.4-1,816.1	10-10p	Finland mark	1,747.7-1,747.7
Paris	282.0-281.5	282.0-281.5	40-40p	French franc	16.1625-16.1625
Dublin	282.0-281.5	282.0-281.5	40-40p	Hong Kong dollar	14.125-14.125
Liège	282.0-281.5	282.0-281.5	40-40p	India rupee	27.25-27.25
Madrid	307.14-308.29	307.14-308.29	15p-35p	Indonesian Rp	0.0005-0.0005
Osaka	11,943.0-11,922.0	11,908.0-11,922.0	32-44p	Malaysia ringgit	4.8745-4.8745
Qito	11,943.0-11,922.0	11,908.0-11,922.0	32-44p	Mexican peso	20.675-20.675
Paris	10,544.0-10,789.0	10,621.0-10,777.0	3p-31p	Saudi Arabia riyal	0.00-0.00
Tokyo	72,791.0-72,773.0	72,725.0-72,773.0	10-14p	Singapore dollar	3.6500-3.6500
Vienna	2,649.1-2,647.6	2,649.1-2,647.6	11-11p	S Africa rand (R)	0.7351-0.7351
Zurich	2,649.1-2,647.6	2,649.1-2,647.6	11-11p	S Africa rand (R)	4.3089-4.3211
				U.S. dollar	0.6520-0.6520
				U.S. dollar	0.6520-0.6520
				U.S. dollar	0.6520-0.6520

MONEY MARKETS

DOLLAR SPOT RATES			
Ireland	1,637.0-1,636.5	Denmark	8,705.0-8,710.0
Italy	2,491.0-2,500.5	W. Germany	51.27-51.28
Malaysia	2,980.0-2,980.0	Switzerland	1,457.0-1,458.0
Spain	1,165.0-1,167.5	Netherlands	1,557.0-1,558.0
Australia	1,624.0-1,624.5	Belgium	1,114.0-1,114.5
Sweden	0.0090-0.0095	Japan	122.70-122.80
Norway	0.5820-0.5870		

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Excl.

MONEY MARKETS

Bare Rates % Clearing Banks 12 Finance Hoe 12%

Treasury Market (Discount %)

Overnight High: 12 Low: 11 1/2 Week: High: 11%

Treasury Bill (Discount %)

12 m: 11 1/2-11 3/4 3 m: 11 1/4-11 1/2

Selling 2 m: 11 1/2-11 3/4 3 m: 11 1/4-11 1/2

12 m: 11 1/2-11 3/4 3 m: 11 1/4-11 1/2 6 m: 11 1/4-11 1/2

Trade Bills (Discount %)

1 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 3 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4

Interest Rate % (Overnight, 12 m)

12 m: 11 1/2-11 3/4 3 m: 11 1/4-11 1/2 6 m: 11 1/4-11 1/2

Local Authority Deposits %

2 m: 11 1/2-11 3/4 3 m: 11 1/4-11 1/2 6 m: 11 1/4-11 1/2

Local Authority Loans %

12 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 3 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 6 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4

Banking %

12 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 3 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 6 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4

Banking %

12 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 3 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 6 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4

Banking %

12 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 3 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 6 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4

Banking %

12 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 3 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 6 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4

Banking %

12 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 3 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 6 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4

Banking %

12 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 3 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4 6 m: 12 1/2-12 3/4

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

Currency 7 day 1 mth 3 mth 6 mth 12 mth

Dollars 8 1/4-8 3/4 8 1/4-8 3/4 8 1/4-8 3/4 8 1/4-8 3/4 8 1/4-8 3/4

Deutsches 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4

Swiss 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4

French Francs 8 1/4-8 3/4 8 1/4-8 3/4 8 1/4-8 3/4 8 1/4-8 3/4 8 1/4-8 3/4

Spanish Francs 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4

Italian Lira 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4

Yen 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4

Other 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4 4 1/4-4 3/4

GOLD

BULLION:

Gold: \$222.75-223.25 Silver: \$221.75-222.25

High: \$223.75-224.25 Low: \$220.75-221.25

COINS:

British: \$243.00-243.50 (\$238.00-242.00)

French: \$241.00-241.50 (\$236.00-240.00)

Westphalia: \$243.00-243.50 (\$238.00-242.00)

American Eagles: \$243.00-243.50 (\$238.00-242.00)

Canadian: \$243.00-243.50 (\$238.00-242.00)

Gold Sovereigns: \$243.00-243.50 (\$238.00-242.00)

Gold Dollars: \$243.00-243.50 (\$238.00-242.00)

Gold Krugers: \$243.00-243.50 (\$238.00-242.00)

Gold Marks: \$243.00-243.50 (\$238.00-242.00)

Gold Pounds: \$243.00-243.50 (\$238.00-242.0

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

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COMMODITIES

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* Estimated dead carcass weight

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New hope after the crash

What lies ahead for the world market in futures trading? Improved systems and renewed optimism have led to new trading records, says Colin Narbrough

Many an accusing finger was pointed at the futures and options industry around the world after the stock market crash of October last year, as explanations were hurriedly sought for the dramatic downturn that ended the long bull run.

Those in the City who had still harboured misgivings about the whole function of hedging instruments, enjoyed a moment of vindication in the weeks after "Black Monday" when the derivatives tail was widely perceived to have been wagging the dog.

As Leo Melamed, chairman of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) and "high priest" of the industry, pointed out in London last week: "At first [after the crash] it again looked as if the days of these markets were numbered."

This was only the conventional wisdom of much of the media, he noted, but it was used to launch a powerful attack on the futures and options industry.

Though there are those who still believe that unprecedented discounts on the S&P 500 futures contract suggest that the crash had its origins in the Chicago futures market, and fed back to the New York stock market, Mr Melamed, for one, is convinced that the futures markets have been exonerated by the subsequent plethora of investigations and inquiries.

Not only does he see them exonerated of all blame. In-

deed, the highest praise has been heaped on them by most academic studies and knowledgeable experts. The Securities and Exchange Commission — the US watchdog authority, concludes that futures trading and strategies involving the use of futures were not the sole cause of the market breakdown. The SEC's report says: "Nevertheless, the existence of futures on stock indexes and use of the various strategies involving programme trading were a significant factor in accelerating and exacerbating the declines."

The industry, which has always had to "educate" the financial institutions to use its products, has quite an academic presence in the US.

In his *Financial Innovation — The Last Twenty Years and the Next*, Merton H. Miller of the University of Chicago, wrote that financial futures are the "most significant financial innovation of the last 20 years."

The huge markets for farm goods of the American Midwest generated futures and options more than a century ago. Financial futures, based on underlying markets in currencies, bonds, and equities are, relatively speaking, new ideas. Chicago saw its first financial futures contract only in 1972. The London Stock Exchange introduced traded options on certain stocks in April 1978, and the London International Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe) did not open for business until 1982.



Inside the Royal Exchange building, the London International Financial Futures Exchange in action: Liffe is hedging its bets, by developing a screen trading system for dealers during the hours the floor is shut at night-time

Futures and options have clearly been the most successful product types to be marketed by stock and commodity exchanges in the last two decades. Contracts in linked stock indices such as the FTSE-100 attract enormous attention.

Just over a year on from the crash, the "witch-hunt" is all but forgotten, especially on this side of the Atlantic, where the futures and options markets are of less importance, relative to their underlying markets, than in the US heartland of futures and options trading.

Despite the storm financial futures have had to ride out in the US and other centres, Mr Melamed is convinced that the October 1987 experience

strengthened, rather than weakened the industry worldwide. So complete is the change of mood in London, that exchanges can again be seen scaling new trading records and chalking up substantial advances on pre-crash levels.

By Chicago standards relatively new to many areas of futures and options — even the dynamic Liffe is only six years old — the London exchanges long drew comfort from the fact that their continental cousins took little interest.

This was attributed to their rigid market structures, lack of financial sophistication, and failure to appreciate the value of hedging instruments.

Times have changed. Europe's biggest options exchange is now in Amsterdam, not London, and new futures exchanges have been established this year in two important financial centres — Frankfurt and Zurich. Competition from the Far East is also growing, with Tokyo and Osaka, which claims the world's oldest futures market, having met considerable success with their newly launched

stock market futures contracts.

Then there is the potentially more devastating competition that will come from exchanges which have realized that modern computers give the the scope to provide screen-based, round-the-clock dealing worldwide.

The British regulatory authorities are already discussing the Globex electronic dealing system developed for Reuters, the news and financial information services group, for the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Determined not to fall behind in the race for the global market, Liffe has also been evaluating the merits of the screen-based Globex, versus its present open-outcry system. An internal report will go before the Liffe board soon.

Meanwhile, Liffe is hedging its bets, by developing its own automated pit trading (ATP) system for screen trading out of hours when the Liffe floor at the Old Royal Exchange building is shut for the night.

By recently recognizing the entirely screen-based Nasdaq

exchange, the Government has signalled that there is a place for the new technology within its regulatory framework. It sees no reason London exchanges should be exempt from international competition, which provides an important stimulus to a financial sector that makes a big contribution to Britain's balance of payments.

The implications for regulators of globally operating screen-based dealing have naturally exercised the authorities at home and abroad, and the SIB, the City overseer, is hoping to sign a memorandum of understanding with its US counterpart soon.

Leo Melamed, the CME chairman, sees no problems for regulators in Globex, providing they consider it merely an extension of trading hours.

The CME argues that Globex should be a regulator's dream. The system is due to go into operation in North America next July. London may come on stream the following January.

Merger still a distant dream



Maude: Bill of health

Even the Government is singing the praises of futures and options, however exotic they are considered in certain quarters, writes Colin Narbrough.

Francis Maude, the Consumer Affairs Minister, gave the industry a clean bill of health in a speech to a CME symposium in Piccadilly last week. "I know that in the United States there was a view that growth and volatility of the derivative markets was a major underlying cause of the crash," he said. "We do not share that view."

The Government's view is that futures and options are important vehicles for managing risk. It welcomes the growth and development of strong and innovative futures and options markets in London. "Indeed," he told participants, "we are positively promoting these markets."

But the proliferation and progress of recent years should not give way to complacency. Competition in Europe is becoming tougher. The edge London has on its Continental counterparts had to be consolidated.

Mr Maude urged action to secure London's position as the premier market in the European time zone. Pre-eminence, however, has to be earned, he said, as it had been in the past. He listed the "splendid array" of commodities, futures and options exchanges in the City — the London International Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe), London Fox, the Baltic Futures Exchange, the London Traded Options Market (LTOM), the Grain Futures Market, the International Petroleum Exchange (IPE) and the London Metals Exchange (LME).

"Taken separately, each of these London exchanges is relatively small," he said, "but together, they would be formidable."

"But with their resources pooled, they would be formidable."

The Government and the Bank of England wanted to see the exchanges brought together, preferably under a single roof.

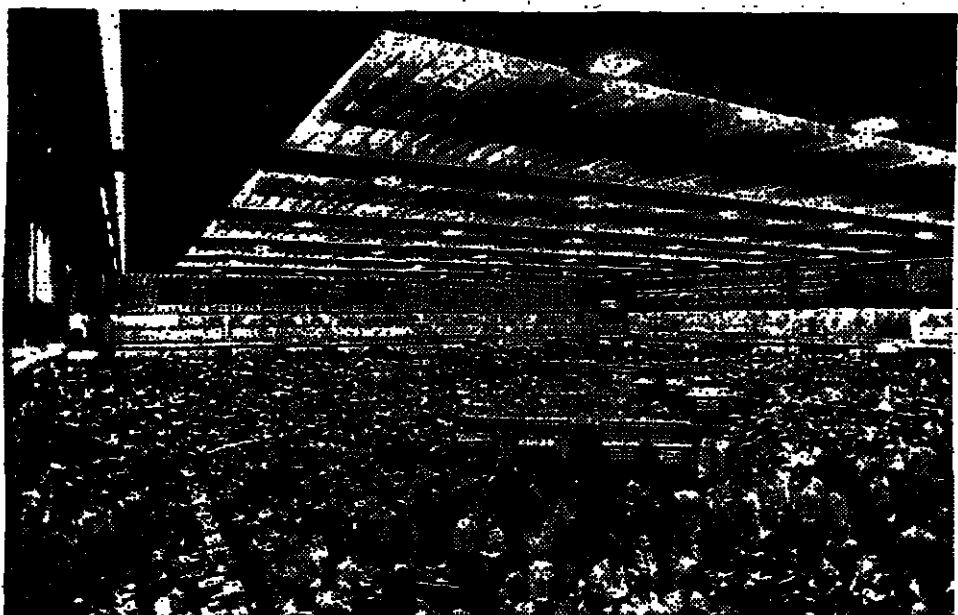
Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor of the Bank of England, is expected to launch an initiative soon, possibly with a view to creating a derivatives "hypermarket" in time for the single European market in 1992.

But the exchanges themselves are more sceptical, given their recent experience of trying to get closer to each other and overseas exchanges. After all, London Fox and the IPE looked almost married when they moved to Commodities Quay next to the Tower in May last year. With its improved finances, however, the IPE has decided to abandon a joint marketing arrangement and go its own way. The IPE and Liffe have also failed to set up promised links with the US exchanges.

The Stock Exchange's LTOM and Liffe did, however, manage last month to reach agreement on a significant set of 18 initiatives, marking the end of 18 months of negotiation. Full-scale merger, which was on everybody's lips at one stage, is still far off, perhaps forever.

Though welcoming in principle the Government's enthusiasm for keeping London ahead of the rapidly growing pack of futures and options exchanges in other part of Europe, City practitioners are unconvinced about the wholesale rehousing of London's specialist markets.

One or two of the more compatible exchanges may get together, but some all-embracing re-organization seems out of the question.



Chicago's Mercantile Exchange Market: Virtually cleared of blame for the great crash

"The most significant financial innovation of the last 20 years"

Merton H. Miller
University of Chicago

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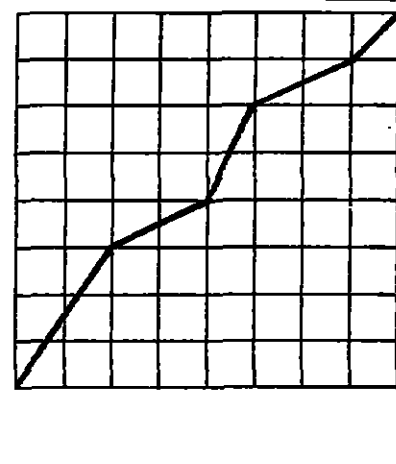
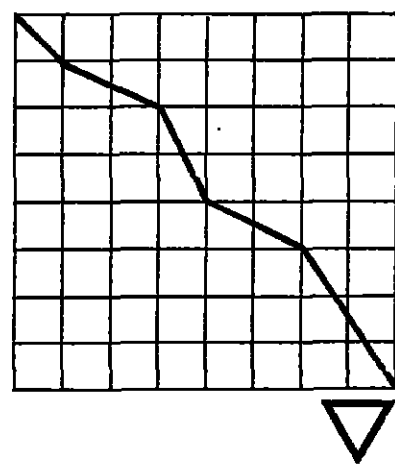
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FUTURES & OPTIONS/2

FOCUS

Liffe goes for a global style

Colin Narbrough
on a major success
story in London's
financial markets

The classical stone facade of the old Royal Exchange building masks both a colourful, bustling interior and a success story for financial futures and options that looks set to continue, providing the London International Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe) chooses the winning strategy for 1992.

After only six years in business, the fast-growing Liffe is outgrowing its facilities. If, for the advent of the Single European Market, it can become the hub of a Community-wide network of co-operating financial derivative markets, its story could turn into a fabulous fairy tale. And its focus will not only be Europe. In an increasingly globalized financial world, an exchange has to think in global terms. Liffe already lays claim to the most comprehensive range of financial futures and options products of any exchange in the world.

It provides vital hedging instruments to dealers and investors, increasing the sophistication of the City as a leading financial centre.

Its contracts include futures on the major currency rates - Sterling, Dollar-Mark, Deutsche Mark, Swiss Franc and Japanese Yen - and interest



The Royal Exchange and Liffe chairman David Burton: Seeking strength with the Continent to deal with Tokyo and Chicago

rates for government bonds from Britain, the US, Japan and West Germany. Interest rate futures are also offered on three-month Sterling and the Eurodollar. Then there is the FT-SE stock index futures contract.

When the Chicago-style market opened its doors in the autumn of 1982, it was only offering futures. Options, largely matching the range of futures products, started to follow in 1985.

Despite the considerable apprehension the exchange met at first among City institutions, and the repeated damage that "cowboy" futures brokers have done to the image of financial derivatives, Liffe's numbers speak their own language and say much about the market's faith in it. Last month - one year after the October Crash - Liffe recorded its most active month for a year, with average daily volume at 71,537 futures and options contracts for the month, giving a daily turnover of £16.2 billion.

Options had the most impressive gains, with contracts totalling 215,899 - 24 percent higher than the previous best from October 1987. Individual records were set for Short Sterling, Eurodollar and US Treasury Bonds.

Mr David Burton, the Liffe chairman, calls the performance of the options side of the exchange's business "remarkable", considering how sluggish options have been worldwide. Against this slow international background, Liffe's options achieved 55 per cent growth.

The champagne launch of the new German Government Bond - "Bund" - futures contract last month, would also appear to have been money well spent. The Bund allowed the exchange to fulfil its long-cherished ambition of offering bond futures contracts in the world's four most traded currencies, adding the West German to the existing British, United States and Japanese bonds futures.

West German government securities represent one of the biggest internationally traded debt markets, but the West German authorities required considerable persuading before agreeing to the Liffe move.

The new product sent alarm bells ringing in the West German financial community which is planning to launch its own futures and options exchange next year. In its first month, the Bund reached a volume of 107,467 contracts. The long-established US T-Bond managed only 193,263 by comparison.

Mr Burton attributes the success to widespread demand for a hedging instrument and the very competitive bid-offer (within two pence) that has been maintained.

Open interest also hit a new record of 304,592 futures and options contracts last month - an increase of 27 per cent on the previous record set in August.

The buoyant situation may in part be due to the long-awaited clarification the Inland Revenue gave on the

treatment of futures and options. But the increased enthusiasm for Liffe instruments being shown by the financial institutions is also seen by the exchange as a sign that financial derivatives are simply better understood.

Mr Burton recalls that the City had no real technical knowledge of this field when Liffe started, and the more positive attitude today directly reflects the learning process that the institutions have undergone.

For the much-publicized futures trading firms, which use high-pressure sales techniques directed at the retail market, the Liffe chairman has little time. "I think these sharks should be put out of business," The Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers, the watchdog for the sector, thinks much the same, and has this year refused authorization for a number of firms.

With the City's initial misgivings having given way to respect, nothing of the small brokers' problem has rubbed off at the Royal Exchange.

After Black Monday, when derivatives were getting a great deal of bad publicity, and futures exchanges in the United States were being forced to take trading breaks, Liffe was able to enhance its reputation by continuing with business as usual.

Mr Burton, who took over the chairmanship in May, sees Liffe's greater commitment to marketing its products starting to pay real dividends. This was recently underlined by the highly successful launch of the Bund. And since the end of September, there are signs that the cash market, attracted by the comprehensive hedging facilities, is moving to London.

But there is still work to be done, according to Mr Burton. More aggressive marketing and the use of "designated broker" system are among the priorities. Despite the Treasury's exhortations in favour of greater use of the European Currency Unit (ECU), Liffe has little interest in creating ECU contracts at present.

The artificial currency is still largely held by central government and institutions, providing insufficient activity and liquidity in the secondary market. If companies began borrowing in ECUs, the exchange could well change its attitude.

One of Mr Burton's first calls as chairman was for Liffe to have a "big voice" in the way the European futures and options industry developed as European economic integration gathers pace.

He agrees in principle with the Government's proposal for London's derivative exchanges for commodities and

financial instruments to pool their resources, possibly under one roof. But to say it is one thing, to do it is another.

Liffe has already had to give considerable thought to finding more space, either through remodelling the interior of the Royal Exchange, or looking at new premises.

The near-empty floor of the Stock Exchange is often suggested as an ideal location, especially as it is the home of the London Traded Options Market with which Liffe last month staked out a list of joint initiatives. This fell far short of the merger once mooted, but promises valuable co-operation between two largely complementary markets.

Mr Tony de Guingand, the LTOM director, has also seen his options volume clock up a record month in October. The proportion of hedging on equities covered by LTOM options has also risen to 33 per cent from 27 per cent in the final quarter of last year.

He believes about 80 per cent of the benefits that a merger with Liffe would give can be achieved through co-operation that would provide for common systems, procedures and guarantees.

Mr Burton has not only been talking to LTOM. He has had discussions with the French and Dutch exchanges about future co-operation. Not that he is underestimating the difficulties which will have to be faced in finding common ground with the fast-multiplying Continental futures and options markets.

Wary of the Government's attempts to urge greater co-operation upon the exchanges in the run-up to 1992, he is having to look wider than Europe. Liffe is the premier exchange within its time-zone. Its market is global.

Hence the need for Liffe to study the impact of screen-based systems for extending its trading day. This does not necessarily mean that the trading floor at the Royal Exchange will disappear. It might merely be given a technical add-on to reach markets in North America and the Pacific Basin.

On the European front, Mr Burton makes clear that the Bund contract was not a declaration of war on Frankfurt, as some German commentators have seen it. "We are in the market for co-operation and have good relations with the Germans' Terminboerse (nascent futures exchange)," he underlines.

Clearly, he does not want to draw battle lines between London and its Continental rivals, but ensure their combined strength is better able to face Tokyo and Chicago.

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Financial relief: a dealer escapes from the hectic atmosphere of Liffe for a cigarette break

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Hedging bets gives a boost

The 1987 crash may have benefited some parts of the financial sector. Richard Thomson explains the new feeling of confidence

The reputation of London's derivative markets as places where nothing is quite normal is fully justified. While the rest of the stock market is still suffering from the after-effects of the October 1987 crash — low turnover, lack of investor confidence and falling profits among stockbrokers — the London Traded Options Market takes a different view of things.

"The crash, in a way, was a good thing for us," insists Mr Tony de Guingand, manager of the LTOM and chief publicist for London's premier options market. Indeed, the market now claims to be Europe's biggest options exchange since it overtook the older Amsterdam market last year in volume of turnover.

The long and the short of it is simply that the crash highlighted the function of options as a hedging instrument. Options used to be lumped in with the category of financial instrument regarded as highly speculative, spivvy and probably immoral. Now investors are changing their minds.

"The crash brought home to institutional users that options are necessary and crucial to the management of funds."

Naturally, the immediate effect of the crash was to depress volume in traded options. But between last September 1987 — the month before Black Monday — and September 1988, volume on the LTOM is only 12 per cent down. Compared to the dismally depressed business on the main stock exchange, this is remarkably good going.

"The institutions now look at options as a hedge," said Mr de Guingand. "After all, if the price goes the wrong way you only stand to lose your premium which is not likely to be more than 10 per cent of the actual share price." Better

than losing your shirt on the main market, many institutions are beginning to think.

The increasing attractions of hedging have also been seen in the rising popularity of the Index Option which enables investors to buy the FTSE index. Already, £35 million in premium value has changed hands on the Index Option over the last year compared with £147 million on ordinary equity options.

And as investment strategies become more sophisticated, investors are using options as a way of maximizing returns when little is going on in the main share market. "More institutions are using us as a way of enhancing their portfolios in a flat market," Mr de Guingand said.

Yet the crash has had one important, and somewhat unfortunate effect. "There has been a substantial increase in the use of the market by professionals. Private investors dropped out after the crash and have only been filtering back in since September. Since it was the Government's privatization programme and the growth of the small investor that helped the LTOM to take off in 1984, the lack of private investors now is regrettable."

It also means that growth in business is slower. Many investors have to be convinced by the LTOM's own proselytisers to use options at all. But once the individual fund manager has seen the light, it may still be as much as a year until he actually begins to use the market. Before he can do that he has to convince sceptical executives and trustees, not to mention installing computer systems which can handle the new type of deal.

Nevertheless, the LTOM is quietly confident about the future. "The crash was a hiccup. We see ourselves growing at a steady rate from now on, comparable with our

growth rate in the two or three years before the crash," Mr de Guingand said.

There is little pressure to expand the range of options contracts available on the market, however. These cover a range of ordinary shares and, of course, the Index Option. But the trend has been to reduce numbers in the interests of quality. Two gilts options are being phased out because they were never very popular and the future of the currency options looks uncertain. They have never taken off in London, mainly because of strong competition from contracts in the US.

The gilts options are also being dropped as part of the LTOM's love affair with the London International Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe). The two markets were and are keen to merge, but cannot find a way of doing it tidily. Serious talks took place earlier this year but foundered on the practical problems of how to implement a merger. Issues such as different membership structures and distinct membership proved insuperable. Instead, a form of cohabitation is being developed.

This includes eliminating duplicate contracts. The LTOM scraps its unsuccessful gilts futures carry on; Liffe scraps its wilting index future while the LTOM option carries on.

At the same time, the two markets have linked up their technical systems so that the LTOM uses Liffe's trading system. This means that a dealer can trade on both markets using the same dealing screen, an obvious bonus in terms of lowering the cost of equipment and in having traders who can understand and operate in both markets.

The close co-operation also gives the markets greater influence in bargaining with the powers-that-be when lobbying for their interests. This has lately taken on an international dimension, with links being forged with the Amsterdam-based European Options Exchange and with German and French industry forces to face the EEC's bureaucrats.

Physical integration of the LTOM and Liffe will take a lot longer. The possibility of moving Liffe to the Stock Exchange trading floor was looked at but rejected as too expensive. It would have involved big changes to the Stock Exchange building.

Yet Liffe is already starting to run into space restraints. With each new contract introduced, the trading floor becomes more cramped; a time may come when a radical solution has to be found. That may be the moment for a merger of the two markets, but no one is expecting that to happen in the near future.



Tony de Guingand, manager of the London Traded Options Market: "The crash, in a way, was a good thing for us"

Riding cowboys out of town

What is most people's image of a futures and options salesman? He is a smooth talker, with slicked-back hair and a confidential telephone manner, writes Richard Thomson. He is dead certain that futures are definitely the right investment for you. He is always keen to hurry you into a deal.

He takes your money and never gives it back. He drives a Porsche, of course. His suits are sharp and very, very expensive. He has green eyes and claws.

This is the kind of image which the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers, the self-regulatory organization for the derivative markets, is trying to combat. A relatively small number of firms using high-pressure selling techniques on private clients has managed to tarnish the public's view of the entire futures and options industry.

This happened because there was, to all intents and purposes, no regulation of these markets until the advent of the Financial Services Act, and the cowboys were free to do as they liked.

At the recent annual general meeting of the AFBF, Christopher Sharples, the organization's chairman, was adamant that things have changed. "The days of churn 'em and burn 'em have gone," he said. Futures and options firms are no longer free to hustle people into rash invest-

ments, charge the earth for their services and then lose all their clients' money.

The process began with the banning of LHW, the most notorious of the cowboy firms, in 1986. Of 415 firms that applied to join the AFBF under the new FSA requirements, 26 were rejected. The last two years have been a slog for the AFBF. It has had to put in place a whole regulatory structure where none existed before.

The AFBF is responsible for laying down and monitoring the rules for the conduct of each market and the firms involved, as well as for its members' capital adequacy.

Alastair Annand, chief executive of the AFBF, said: "Regulation has already had an effect on the markets. The markets and those who operate in them now have to work to higher standards."

Apart from setting new rules for the London markets, the AFBF is also liaising with foreign futures and options markets. It has already led to memoranda of understanding with the US and other countries, covering the exchange of information on firms operating internationally.

In two years time, Mr Annand hopes, the regulatory linkages between the world's main futures and options markets should be extensive.

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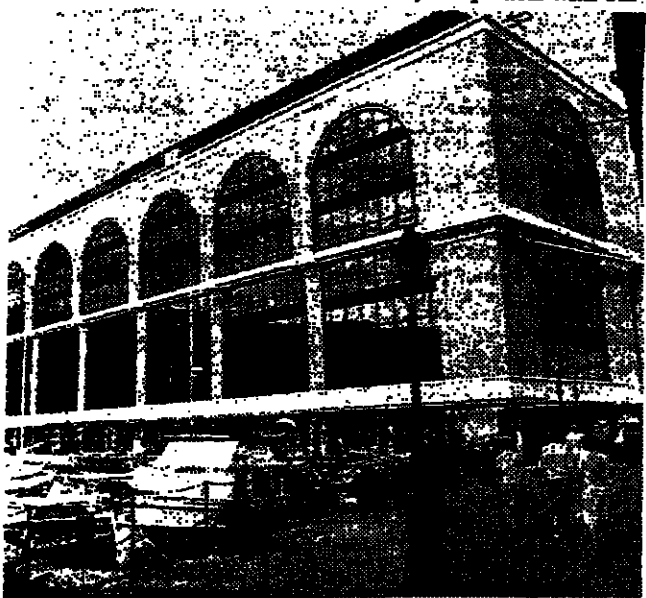
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OPTIONS

RUGBY UNION

Craven persists with his brave plans for the game in S Africa

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

"The new century is to be one of total integration." Brave words from Danie Craven, the president of the South African Rugby Board (SARB), who spoke yesterday of his hopes for the future after last week's committee meeting in Cape Town which left him, apparently, unchallenged in his leadership of the board.

It is never easy to interpret the hearts and minds of the embattled South Africans but Craven, aged 78, seems as strongly entrenched now as at any time during the last five years when observers have believed his grip might be failing.

Last week's meeting, which followed the discussions in Harare between representatives of the banned African National Congress, Craven, and Luis Luyt, of Transvaal, came to a unanimous agreement on three main heads:

- There should be unification of all rugby bodies in South Africa.
- All forms of violence of whatever nature, physical or mental, imposed on South Africa and affecting all its people and sports, should be discouraged (without reference to the ANC or, indeed, to the South African Government, to whom the remark could be equally well addressed).
- There should be total integration in rugby which knows and acknowledges no apartheid.

"The meeting was a great victory for us in this country," Craven, speaking from his home in Stellenbosch, said yesterday. "For the first time the word apartheid was mentioned in our meeting and we agreed that we did not adhere to it. That was the end of the story."

Craven firmly denied there had been any diminution of his role as president and Paul Dobson, for many years an observer of the South African rugby scene, who attended the SARB meeting (the full committee meeting is held in public session) described him as "buoyant" afterwards because he believed the board had provided their best-ever antidote to apartheid.

"Certainly there are people in South Africa who like racial segregation and there may even be such people on the South African Rugby Board," Dobson said. "But that has nothing to do with the workings of the board itself nor do their personal beliefs in this matter impinge on Craven's position in the board. Nor does it hamstring the board's movement towards integration."

Craven said the SARB has written to the South African Rugby Union—who were also represented in Harare in October—and anticipates a meeting before the end of the year to discuss one, integrated body. "I am not entering a new century without it," he said, referring to next year's centenary of the SARB.

When the SARB executive committee meets next, probably in mid-January, Craven also hopes to report that a touring team will definitely be arriving in 1989 to help celebrate the centenary. At the same time he appealed for an international schools team to consider visiting South Africa, to help speed up the process of

racial integration at that level. "That's where we sometimes come unstuck," he said. "There's a lot to be done there. A tour by schoolboys would metamorphose schools rugby here. A parent would never stand in the way of the promotion of his child's ability. There is an invitation by us to any international schools side or, failing that, even a visit by an individual school from Britain would be good."

The January meeting would also look forward to hearing reports from Fritz Eloff, and Johan Claassen, who have been given specific roles in the advancement of South Africa's rugby.

Eloff, president of Northern Transvaal, and vice-chairman of the International Rugby Football Board, is to continue the "Africa initiative" begun by Craven, which has to do with the unification process into which the ANC had been drawn; Claassen, president of Western Transvaal, has had the "Gondwanaland" Rugby Union project (association between Africa and South America) delegated to him.

"This had nothing to do with my recent health problems," Craven said (he has undergone major heart surgery during the last 18 months). "I felt that Eloff and Claassen should be involved in something positive. Whatever they do must come back to the board's executive committee anyway. I have never felt my position under threat at any time. So many people have called me since the Harare meeting from all over the world. Something of this must spill over into the political world and elsewhere."

Political birds of cloud cuckoo land

By Gerald Davies

If it were thought that the New Zealand experience would bring Welsh rugby to its senses and influence change, then the signs are that it is not going to be quite like that. This land is still bedevilled with many a cloud cuckoo. Clearly, what the rampaging All Blacks did, happened so far away, that it has not any significant bearing on a complacent domestic scene.

The Welsh Rugby Union has made its initial gestures and important noises to effect change, but the clubs, the instruments through which change can ultimately come about, are enveloped in a darkness, getting thicker by the hour. Any hope of the Merit Table clubs seeing sense of the role they have to play disappeared this week when their letter to the *Western Mail*, threatening legal action, heaped ridicule on their heads.

Things have come to a pretty pass that the clubs should be able to achieve something by slapping an injunction on a newspaper for carrying out an experiment, admittedly of no little interest at a time of so much debate as to how rugby would function in Wales. The level of argument suddenly diminished.

Furthermore, when a prominent member of their own organization claims that the *impasse* which exists between his organization and the WRU boils down to a clash of personalities, they are clearly motivated by matters other than the greater good of the game.

But now that the secretary of the WRU, Ray Williams, who may be thought of as one of these personalities, is about to retire, might not the Merit clubs consider appointing new personalities so that discussions may start afresh?

This rignarole has been going on for two years and positions have hardened since the AGM in the summer when the gath-

ing of all the affiliated members gave the Union a mandate to implement leagues. Recently, the WRU announced a working party to look into the way leagues should be organized and administered.

The major clubs were asked to appoint one member. This was not enough. The clubs agreed not to meet the WRU to discuss the matter.

Before any further meeting should take place the clubs insist on an open agenda without preconditions so that the whole range of problems which beset the game in Wales can be discussed. If this is not the case they see no point in turning up. The level has sunk to this.

The situation for this obstinacy is obvious; there is a power struggle going on. The Merit Table clubs feel strongly that they should be represented, in their own right, on the Welsh Rugby Union. They are, they claim, the mainstay of rugby at the top level and as such their voices should be heard and represented more formally in the running of Wales's rugby affairs. The root of the problem lies here.

By the democratic nature of elections on to the Union, the small clubs are well represented, as are the schools and youth sections. Since the Merit clubs are a self-contained group, albeit recognized as major clubs for many decades, they have no more of a base within the Union's constitution than any of the other 100 or so affiliated clubs. They want this to change.

However, the manner in which they have carried out the debate, and the action they have taken, cast serious doubt on the claim that they run their own affairs and undermine their case for involvement in the larger affairs of the governing body. Meanwhile, while they play minor politics of the boardroom, the actual business of rugby is going down the chute.

Ampleforth still unbeaten

Schools rugby by Michael Stevenson

One of the most captivating matches, which wholly made up for some sour past encounters, was played between Ampleforth and St Albans, who are unbeaten, and their great friends and rivals, Stonyhurst, who gained a footing for the first time in the "visions" half in 25 minutes.

Pressure of this kind earned Ampleforth a 13-0 lead at half-time through tries by Richard Booth and Paddy Bingham, with Booth kicking a conversion and penalty. At this juncture, Stonyhurst must have feared an avalanche of points, but a push-over, touched down by Ed Bell, and a conversion and brace of penalties by Paul Flood, carried Stonyhurst within sight of victory, which was whisked away from them by a second half penalty by Booth (16-12).

Graham's have won all of their 13 matches, an especially satisfying win in being the only Englishman to reach

beaten (38-14). They have also defeated Oakham (13-3), Festest (24-3) and Stamford (13-0) and lost four matches. The first XV match was a hard, grafting affair with victory going to Ampleforth by a goal and three penalties to two tries (15-8).

St Bees, who have won four, lost two and drawn one from their last five matches, have organized a match against Whitehaven at

the Ellis Grouse, Worthington, on December 7, on behalf of Nick Sinclair, who suffered serious spinal injuries in the 1987-88 season. The match is hoped to raise money under the sponsorship of Save and Prosper.

King's Worcester scraped home against Bishop Vesey's (9-7), scoring three penalties by their stand-off Tomkinson, to a try by the hooker, Kohn, and a penalty kicked by Heeley.

Oundle encountered Rugby on a day when several absences, including their outstanding forward, Ewan Murchison, resulted in a considerably inferior performance. The first XV match was a hard, grafting affair with victory going to Ampleforth by a goal and three penalties to two tries (15-8).

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the Ellis Grouse, Worthington, on December 7, on behalf of Nick Sinclair, who suffered serious spinal injuries in the 1987-88 season. The match is hoped to raise money under the sponsorship of Save and Prosper.

Cheltenham, who are still unbeaten, have recent victories over Reading for the first time in 12 years (18-4) and Stone (31-4).

Leading scorers: 1, D Douglas (Walsley); 2, A Cooke (Chatteris); 3, C Preen (Rye, Kent); 4, M Mason (Bosbury); 5, J Andrew (Sturminster); 6, J Baker (Reading); 7, J Bower (Reading); 8, B Bingham (Chatteris); 9, G Baker (Sturminster); 10, K Searcy (Macclesfield); 11, A Gordon (Reading); 12, L Lomas (Dorchester); 13, F Eloff (Worcester); 14, A Cooke (Chatteris); 15, J Harris (Walsley); 16, G Giles (Plymouth); 17, J Harris (Walsley); 18, S Collier (Macclesfield).

FOOTBALL: THE SMALL CLUB WORTHY OF BETTER SUPPORT AND THE BIG ONE WHICH ABUSES THEIRS



Pearce's post: Bognor's manager contemplates the prospects of further Cup glories

The team that deserves more support from folk in Bognor

By Paul Newman

It took Bognor Regis Town 89 years to reach the first round of the FA Cup. When they finally got there, in 1972, they must have wondered whether the wait was worthwhile. Drawn away to Colchester United, the Sussex side sunk without trace, beaten 6-0.

Yet today Jack Pearce, the Bognor manager, laments the fact that the Vauxhall-Opel League club's supporters have become blasé about Cup success. When Bognor entertain Exeter City tomorrow they will be making their fifth successive appearance in the first round.

"Because the novelty has worn off we'll be lucky to get a crowd of more than 3,000," Pearce said. "It's brought a bit of glamour to the club and has made people in the town sit up and take notice of us."

Luck, however, has been in short supply at Nyewood Lane in the last year and a half. The storm last October caused thousands of pounds worth of damage — one falling tree crashed through the roof of the main stand — and the team has also needed substantial re-building.

Bognor's greatest moment came four years ago when they secured a medical at the FA Cup third division, 3-1 in a first

round replay. Bognor then lost 6-2 away to Reading in the second round. They reached the second round again a year later but went down 4-1 away to Gillingham. In the last two years they have gone out in the first round to Slough Town and Torquay United.

You have to have a bit of luck to succeed in the Cup and the competition's been particularly kind to us over the years," Pearce said. "It's brought a bit of glamour to the club and has made people in the town sit up and take notice of us."

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Bognor's greatest moment came four years ago when they secured a medical at the FA Cup third division, 3-1 in a first

Little reward for loyalty of Tyneside fans

The football people of Tyneside have the open, trusting heart of a 17-year-old, yearning to be in love with the game. Yet for as long as I can remember they have been constantly jilted, either betrayed by incompetent directors or scorned by fast players who fancied someone else's hand, the endowment of another club's worldly goods.

Seldom have Newcastle supporters been more betrayed than at this time.

In two seasons they have witnessed the exits of four outstanding players though it could be argued there was some excuse. Beardsley, Waddle, Gascoigne and Goddard have departed. Subsequently, over 20 million has been spent on modern grandstand and new, regrettably inadequate replacements on the field. Another manager has gone, and tomorrow the team travels to Millwall already facing the prospect of relegation. The club's plight is a disgrace, from which none but the directors can take responsibility.

Least seasons Newcastle finished a respectable eighth, yet McFaul had allowed Gascoigne's contract to dwindle to one year. Exactly the same happened with Beardsley and Goddard, while Waddle's contract expired. The only hope for a club such as Newcastle is to hold on to its players, at almost any price, by offering long-term contracts. Selling good players is almost always followed by the purchase of lesser players for the same money at higher salaries.

McFaul, who gave McFaul a new three-year contract 15 months before sacking him, can not grumble at the unsatisfactory signing of Robertson, Hendrie and Thorn, since he must presumably have been a party, chairman or director, to those sold and the price of those purchased. If he was not, he is at fault either way, and any normal business run in such fashion would predictably go bankrupt.

How could McFaul allow McFaul to attempt to play with such a tiny forward line, misusing little Mirandinha as a target player, and with no midfield? For Gascoigne in midfield? Suggatt has been given the job, yet when last season Newcastle were in a poor position, Suggatt was replaced by first team coach John Pickering, who became this season the first coach with Newcastle to have a contract. How come Suggatt is now the right man?

Yet the public remains touchingly eager to open its arms to anyone with resources or style in their play. The terraces of St James' Park come alive at the sight of a Bobby Mitchell or Malcolm MacDonald — 95 goals in 187 matches — a Jinky Smith or a Chris Waddle.

They long to reward loyalty with loyalty, which is why they lined the streets in their tens of thousands for the funeral procession of Jackie Milburn, one of the finest players in the form, which as yet has not been done, he could hardly save Newcastle from relegation for the third time since the war and another stay in the face for those on the terraces.

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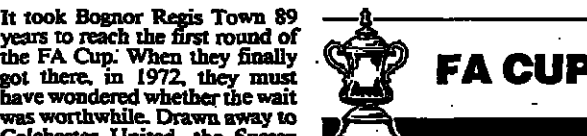
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FA CUP

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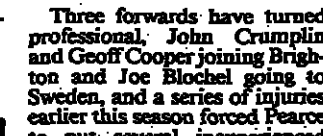
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Bingham alerted to the task ahead

By Peter Ball

When the World Cup draw was made in December, Spain were regarded as clear favourites in group six. There have been a few signs, however, that their performance in the throbbing Benito Villamarín stadium in Seville on Wednesday night in the opening match of their campaign confirmed their status as the team to beat.

It proved beyond the Republic of Ireland's capabilities on the night. Michel, the Barcelona midfielder player, ran rampant through Ireland's midfield to pose constant problems to a defence already under pressure as the crowd sent a crescendo of noise behind their ears.

It must have felt like being trapped in the middle of an air raid, particularly to Ron Whelan, who had to duck and weave to avoid a bottle, but was not dazed from the work of Butragueno and Manolo at ground level.

It left the Northern Ireland manager, Billy Bingham, who was among the crowd, and who takes his team to Seville next month, with plenty to think about. As he admitted, the result is a real boost to his morale after a weary autumn, was the one that Northern Ireland did not want.

Seville, as Bingham is only too aware, is an important factor in the equation. Spain have never lost in 23 matches in the city. However, Jack Charlton, the Republic of Ireland manager, has a strong belief in the fact that in the return match in April, the crowd advantage will be in his favour.

Without them Ireland was wanting, and the flaws did not escape Bingham. "Michel was the fulcrum of the game, he controlled everything. The Republic have more experience than us but I hope our side will be a bit more solid."

The result leaves Ireland with one point from two matches, slightly behind Charlton's requirement of three points from three away matches. That could be put right in Hungary in March. By then, Charlton will be keen to have his regular midfield players, Whelan, Republic and Sheedy restored to the side.

In the longer term, Southgate will look for a permanent coach but according to the manager, David Smith, Vinson, who was much liked and respected, will be most difficult to replace. Smith, however, believes that the National League is still wide open and that any of the top four or five clubs could win it.

They play Haringborough and

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FA Cup:
The day
awakes after
ten years

A plight beyond Robson's control

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

"The engine is spluttering but we just need the spark plugs to be polished."

Thus Bobby Robson encapsulated his view of an England side that a few hours earlier had been on the verge of defeat against Saudi Arabia. Robson is a man now under almost unbearable pressure. Wednesday's performance could only inflame the demands for his dismissal, or resignation, from the England management. The strain was showing when for a moment he lost his temper with one reporter. At 55, is Robson any longer equipped to cope with the intense criticism, and at the same time lift the negative atmosphere which pervades the England camp?

The ability that made his Ipswich Town team one of the most successful and attractive in Europe — and that gave England hope in both the 1986 World Cup and the qualifying stages of this year's European Championship — is now in question. The dearth of success since the side's disastrous summer becomes ever more apparent. It has to be doubted whether more Robson has to offer.

Robson's one spark against Saudi Arabia was the form of Tony Adams. Without him, the engine would have died and the wheels would have dug deep into the desert sand. Had England been buried by what, in football terms, is a Third World nation, Robson would not have been able to flee quickly enough from his critics.

Yet a year ago he was being feted as the man who was going to lead England to their first trophy on foreign soil. Why should the picture have

Ground staff to the rescue

Bobby Robson flew back to London in Concorde yesterday with his team after the match in Saudi Arabia and had the pressure temporarily taken off him by police at Heathrow Airport.

Robson was being grilled by newsmen after arriving at Heathrow when four airport police officers intervened and offered him the chance to shelter in the privacy of their office while he waited for the team bus. Robson gratefully accepted the invitation and remained in the office until the team coach pulled up outside the terminal.

Before the intervention Robson said: "I'm not worried about the headlines. I don't read the papers and I've got no comment to make about that situation. I find it all extremely pathetic."

Gary Lineker, the England forward, gave Robson his full support. "We are still 100 per cent behind the manager," he said.

changed so rapidly from the freezing fog of Belgium to the shimmering heat of Riyadh? The reaction to the 4-1 victory over Yugoslavia last November lifted domestic optimism to a false height. In spite of their record in the qualifying competition, how could England realistically have been regarded as joint favourites for the European Championship when two months earlier they had been dismantled by West Germany?

Robson relied far too heavily on the presence of three individuals — Terry Butcher at the back, Bryan



Putting on a brave face under the arc lights: Bobby Robson faces a barrage of Press and cameramen on his arrival at Heathrow from Saudi Arabia

Robson in midfield and Gary Lineker in attack. It can be no coincidence that at least one of them has been absent for each of the 16 defeats over the last six years.

Once Butcher had broken his leg, it was inevitable that England's security during the preparations and in the finals themselves would also be fractured. Once the ailing Lineker had lost the art of goalscoring, it was equally predictable that the firepower would be inadequate. Bryan Robson was left alone to carry the tattered flag.

The captain has been doing so ever since, even in the one

feeble performance against the Soviet Union in Frankfurt. England's deficiencies, which had previously been largely hidden by this forceful trio, were then revealed. The squad's conviction has never been restored.

But invisible cracks started to appear on the day in 1985 when UEFA closed the European door to English clubs. The damage inflicted on the national team, as well as on the domestic game, was always going to be increasingly savage the longer it remained locked. The full consequences were to be seen on Wednesday night.

England's future lies in the hands of novices who are woefully short of experience overseas. Never will they be able to compensate for the four years they have already lost.

Michael Thomas, who seems so at ease in the first division, looked during his opening 45 minutes in the international arena as though a football was the most unfamiliar of objects. Had Arsenal been competing regularly in Europe, the King Fahd Stadium would not have appeared to be so uncomfortable a place.

Robson could have done without the ill luck which has accompanied the team during the last six months, and he admits that "we are going through a phase when things are not going right."

Before calling for his dismissal, it is as well to ask who might be able and willing to take over a system that is so flawed. Who would agree to rest his reputation and his job on players to whom continental tactics are a novelty? Who would be prepared to sacrifice a series of potentially embarrassing defeats and elimination from the World

Cup finals to offer young players the education which they would otherwise not receive? And who would be brave enough to drop Lineker, a forward who carried England into the World Cup quarter-finals but whose confidence is now shattered?

Robson has his faults but few complained about his right to fill the post while he compiled a record of only a dozen defeats in 67 internationals between the summers of 1982 and 1988. Not even his most perverse critic can fault him now for a lack of industry or patriotism.

Charlton emerges as a leading contender

By Louise Taylor

If popular sentiment is anything to go by, Bobby Robson's precarious hold on the England manager's job could be a little firmer had he been a member of the England World Cup winning side in 1966. The present trend within Europe appears to be to appoint managers on the basis of glorious playing exploits with the appropriate national team rather than any post-retirement credentials.

Franz Beckenbauer's elevation to the manager's post of West Germany is a case in point, as is Michel Platini's recent appointment to the same role in France.

Accordingly, it is no surprise that Bobby Charlton,

barely backed up by wafer-thin — and unhappy — managerial experience at Preston North End is considered a contender by the bookmakers.

Ironically, Platini's installation could provide England with a successor to Robson: Henri Michel, the man who managed (while Platini captained) France to victory in the European championship in 1984 and two World Cup semi-finals, in 1982 and 1986.

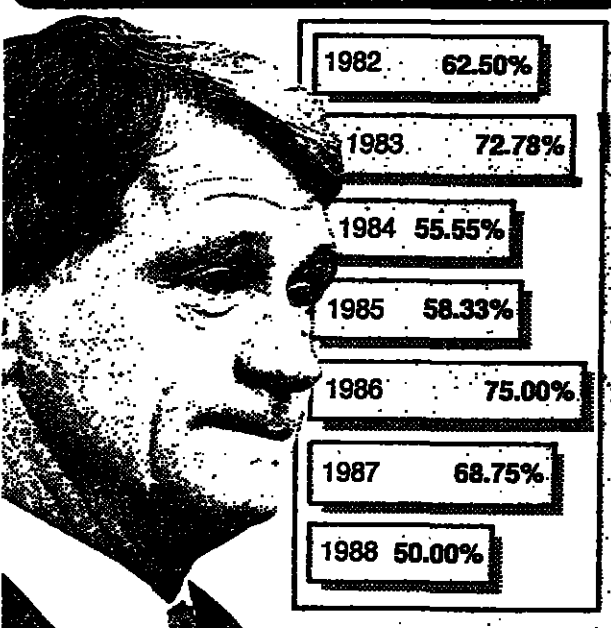
In reality, the appointment of a foreigner to Lancaster Gate is unlikely — even Scots, including Kenny Dalglish and George Graham, are considered to have only remote chances. Other Europeans bound to figure on any over-

seas shortlist are Leo Beenhakker, now in charge of Real Madrid, and Rinus Michels, the so-called "master strategist" who steered the Netherlands to European championship success.

Jack Charlton, already an international manager with the Republic of Ireland, Terry Venables, late of Barcelona, and Howard Kendall, presently in Spain with Athletic Bilbao, all offer a potentially enticing combination of experience in foreign fields married to essential Englishness.

However, Brian Clough, Graham Taylor and Howard Wilkinson are arguably in possession of equal claims.

ROBSON'S RECORD YEAR TO YEAR



The chart shows Robson's percentage success as England manager on the basis of two points for a win, one for a draw

FA is asked to resurrect the England B side

By Stuart Jones

Bobby Robson, in conceding that England's inadequacies can no longer be disguised, has urged the Football Association to take swift action. He is convinced that unless the national B team is immediately resurrected, the future of the country will fall, perhaps irrevocably, into the ever widening gulf between club and international football.

The only available bridge between the two, the European competitions, was cut down by UEFA three years ago. Bert Millichip, the chairman of the FA who withdrew the application for the continental ban to be lifted in June, does not foresee a fresh case being presented by the governing body.

The new generation of youths should therefore expect to continue on a mission that is becoming more impossible than probable. Without the benefit of any practical experience, they are being asked to climb out of an increasingly moderate domestic League up to a level for which they are inevitably not prepared.

Even before sending his raw novices out into the King Fahd Stadium in Riyadh, Robson had put forward his proposal to the international committee. Dick Wragg, the chairman, Millichip and Graham Kelly, the FA's chief executive, were to discuss the idea on Tuesday. The blueprint was supposed to be "top secret."

But as England's manager reflected on his side's deficiencies, predictably illustrated during the 1-1 draw in Saudi Arabia, he was provoked into revealing his plan. He agreed that "something has got to be done because we are in our fourth season out of Europe and we are now missing education which is vital.

"European football is an experience which accelerates the learning process of those who are going to play international football. We are completely isolated. We are not even involved in the Olympics. We have potentially some very good youngsters but, apart from my squad, we have only an under 21 programme.

"That amounts to three or four games a season. Playing in a pre-season tournament at Wembley or in several warm-up games against third division Scandinavian teams is nothing like adequate practice for internationals. That is why I have told the committee we must fill the gap to safeguard our future."

Although Robson avoided criticism of the decline in quality and variation within the first division, he said that "You have to adjust to different styles, different tactics and different ideas. The only way to get that is across the water. We need to take the young element over there."

The fact that only two of England's 14 representatives on Wednesday night have been involved in European competition emphasised his point.

Since he himself was appointed by his predecessor, Ron Greenwood, to take charge of the B team, Robson fully appreciates the value of a secondary squad.

Had Seaman and Sierland not been involved in England's last B match, in Malta 13 months ago, their senior debuts in Saudi Arabia would have been even more frightening occasions. The FA, in complying with his wishes, could also conveniently groom Robson's successor. It is an offer they cannot refuse.



Robson: open invitation behind the times. "It would be nice to see rallying more prominent," he says. "It's a different part of the sport, out on its own, and it does need to be improved; needs to be more accessible. I think the RAC is a particularly good rally, but my idea for the past few years has been to have a central point from where the rally goes out and comes back each day. That makes it so much easier for television and the Press."

"If the format was better a lot of the stages could be televised live. I am not critical of rallying itself, I just think the sport has been neglected a bit."

In many people's eyes the sport has already been estranged enough, with rallies being run to "office hours" and a restriction on power output. The notion of "accessibility" does not exactly tally with the tradition of rallying either.

"You cannot alter the basic characteristics of a rally, and any attempt to do so would not be received well by people in the sport," Cesare Fiorio says. "The enthusiasm for rallying among spectators is amazing and I think if someone from FISA would come and look they would be very surprised at how popular the sport is."

Lancia, of course, are very happy at the way rallying has gone since the sudden ban, on the grounds of safety, on the Group B cars in 1986. The team has won the world championship comfortably for the past two years, but the domination has not been entirely healthy for the sport.

"But what rallying needed was a period of stability," a veteran of the RAC said. Fiorio also believes that much needed stability has come to the sport and that the era of the Group B car — the old Audi Quattro, Lancia Stratos and the Peugeot 205 — has already been forgotten. He points out that the new Group A cars, restricted to 300 b.h.p., are already coming close to equalling the times of the Group B cars.

The strength and variety of this year's RAC line-up suggests that rallying is indeed beginning to emerge from its post-supercar depression. What the sport and, to an extent, the RAC needs this year is a good, old-fashioned fight to the death. Lancia and Toyota could provide just that and the organizers estimate that two million people will brave the elements to watch.

Candidates to be manager

Graham Taylor

Age: 44.
Playing career: Grimsby Town, Lincoln City.
Managerial career: Lincoln, Watford, Aston Villa, involvement with England schoolboys, youth and under-20 sides.

Main managerial honours: Watford runners-up for League championship, 1983-84; Cup runners-up, 1984; Holder full FA coaching badge.

Howard Wilkinson

Age: 45.
Playing career: Sheffield Wednesday, Brighton and Hove Albion, Boston United.

Managerial career: Manager Boston United, assistant manager and team manager Notts County, manager Sheffield Wednesday and Leeds United. Formerly assistant manager and manager of England under-21 side.

Main managerial honours: Sheffield Wednesday promoted to first division, 1984; Holder full FA coaching badge.

Terry Venables

Age: 45.
Playing career: Chelsea, Tottenham Hotspur, Queen's Park Rangers, Crystal Palace.

Managerial career: Two England caps; Two League Cup winners' medals, 1985-86; FA Cup winners' medal 1987; Managerial career: Crystal Palace, QPR, Barcelona, Tottenham.

Jackie Charlton

Age: 53.
Playing career: Leeds United England caps: 35, member of World Cup winning team, 1966.

Main managerial honours: European Cup runners-up, 1982-83; Barcelona: Spanish champions, European Cup runners-up, 1985-86; Holder full FA coaching badge.

Brian Clough

Age: 53.
Playing career: Middlesbrough, Sunderland.

Main managerial honours: England caps: Two; Derby County, Brighton and Hove Albion, Leeds United, Nottingham Forest.

Main managerial honours: Derby: League champions, 1971-72; Nottingham Forest: League champions, 1977-78; runners-up, 1978-79; European Cup winners 1979-80 and 1979-80; League Cup winners, 1977-78; 1978-79; runners-up, 1979-80; Holder full FA coaching badge.

Howard Kendall

Age: 42.
Playing career: Preston North End, Birmingham, Stoke City, Blackburn Rovers, Everton.

Main managerial honours: FA Cup losers' medal, 1984; Everton: League championship winners' medal, 1985-86; Managerial career: Blackburn, Everton, Athletic Bilbao.

Main managerial honours: Everton first division champions, 1984-85 and 1985-87; FA Cup winners 1984-85 and 1985-87; FA Cup winners 1984-85 and 1985-87; European Cup winners' medal, 1985-86; European Cup winners' medal, 1985-86.

Holder full FA coaching badge

Jackie Charlton

Age: 53.
Playing career: Leeds United England caps: 35, member of World Cup winning team, 1966.

Bobby Charlton

Age: 51.
Playing career: Manchester United, Preston North End, England caps: 106, member of World Cup winning team, 1966.

Main managerial honours: League championship winners' medals, 1983-84 and 1984-85; FA Cup winners' medal, 1985-86; European Cup winners' medal, 1987-88.

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1982										1985									
Denmark (a)	EC qual	2-2	Egypt (a)				F		4-1										
W Germany (h)	F	1-2	Israel (a)				F		2-0										
Greece (a)	EC qual	3-0	Soviet Union (a)				F		1-0										
Luxembourg (h)	EC qual	9-0	Scotland (a)				Rous Cup		F		3-1								
P4 W2 D1 L1 F15 A4			Mexico (a)																
1983										1986									
Wales (h)	BC	2-1	Portugal (a)				WC finals		0-0										
Hungary (h)	EC qual	2-0	Morocco (a)				WC finals		0-0										
N Ireland (a)	BC	0-0	Poland (a)				WC finals		3-4										
Scotland (h)	BC	2-0	Paraguay (a)				WC finals		3-0										
Australia (a)	F	0-0	Argentina (a)				WC finals		0-1										
Australia (a)	F	1-1	Sweden (a)				WC finals		0-1										
Denmark (h)	F	1-0	N Ireland (h)				EC qual		0-1										
Hungary (a)	EC qual	3-0	Yugoslavia (h)				EC qual		0-1										
Luxembourg (a)	EC qual	4-0	P14 W10 D1 L3 F25 A6																
P11 W5 D4 L1 F15 A3			1987																
1984										1988									
France (a)	BC	1-0	Spain (a)				F		4-2										
N Ireland (h)	BC	0-2	N Ireland (a)				EC qual		2-0										
Wales (a)	BC	0-1	Brazil (h)				EC qual		0-0										
Scotland (a)	BC	1-1	Scotland (a)				Rous Cup		F		2-1								
Soviet Union (h)	F	0-2	W Germany (h)				EC qual		0-0										
Brazil (a)	F	2-0	Turkey (h)				EC qual		1-0										
Uruguay (a)	F	0-2	Yugoslavia (a)				EC qual		4-1										
World Cup winners' medal, 1986			P8 W4 D3 L1 F20 A7																
Main managerial honours: League championship winners' medals, 1983-84 and 1984-85; FA Cup winners' medal, 1985-86; European Cup winners' medal, 1987-88.																			
Managerial career: Preston North End, director of Manchester United. Does not hold FA coaching badge.																			
1985										1988									
N Ireland (a)	WC qual	1-0	Israel (a)				F		0-0										
Rep Ireland (h)	WC qual	2-1	Netherlands (h)				F		2-2										
Romania (a)	WC qual	0-1	Hungary (a)				F		0-0										
Finland (a)	WC qual	1-1	Scotland (a)				Rous Cup		F		1-0								
Scotland (a)	Rous Cup	0-0	Colombia (h)				Rous Cup		F		1-0								
Italy (a)	F	1-2	Switzerland (a)				F		1-0										
Mexico (a)	F	3-0	Rep Ireland (a)				EC finals		0-0										
W Germany (a)	F	0-1	Netherlands (a)				EC finals		1-3										
USA (a)	F	0-1	Soviet Union (h)				EC finals		1-3										
Romania (h)	WC qual	1-0	Denmark (h)				WC qual		0-1										
Turkey (h)	WC qual	5-1	Saudi Arabia (a)				F		1-0										
N Ireland (h)	WC qual	0-0	P12 W3 D6 L3 F9 A11																
P12 W5 D4 L3 F19 A7			TOTAL																
EC British Championship										F Friendly									
EC European Championship										WC World Cup									